THE WORLD'S

#### GREAT NERVE TONIC

The Couqueror of Diseases, Promotes Health and Longevity Cures and prevents Neuralgia, Nervousness, Wakefulness, Hysterics Hopochoudria, Loss of appetite, Dyspensia, Blues, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Mental and Physical Depression, General Nervous Debility, Muscular relaxation. It gives nower to the brain, and strength to the entire nervous system, from ness and clasticity to the muscles and richness to the blood.

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Is a delightful Tonic and Permanent invigorator Renews the vigor of youth to the old and feeble; indorsed and recommended by the mest eminent needical men. Coca regulates the bowels, liver and kidneys to perfection, and is a "Boon to Suffering Humanity." One trial will convince the skeptical Thousands have been restored to health and happiness. The greatest blessing to the old and feeble As agreeble to take as a glass of fine sherry wine and cures rapidly. Read pampilet on the wonderful effects of the Coca and Damiana and Coca Wine.

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AND BONELESS BACOS NONE OTNU'NE

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We would like to give you a list of our Goods and Prices, but you know that would be too tedious in so large a stock as ours.

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Respectfully yours, D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.



# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING. AUGUST 6 1885.

THE DEAD GENERAL. THE BODY, TRANSFERRED TO NEW YORK.

VOL. XVIII.

Thousand People Review the Remains in Albany - The Procession to New York City-an Imposing Scene-Confederate Con-dolence From all Over the South.

Albany, N. Y., August 5 .- Up to ten o'clock this morning sixty thousand people had viewed the remains of General Grant. From early morn. ing the throngs of strangers with had found places for watching the funeral procession maintained their positions upon the steps and porticos and awnings and curbstones. The gun salute was fired early, and all through the forenoon the heavy booming at intervals bore to the crowd the added suggestion of the occasion that had drawn it together." It is estimated that one hundred sand strangers is in the old Dutch city Field pieces and limbers, drawn by powerful horses, rolled through the streets to the capitol park. Mounted officers and their trappings were conspicuous on the streets. Business was partly suspended. A committee from New York, about filty members of which were present at the meet-ing this morning, was presided over by ex-Gov-Cornell. A letter from Mayor Grace wa read, stating that the funds to provide for the expenses of the committee were expended, and that a place in the funeral procession from Fortysecond street to city hall had been assigned them The miles of people which began passing the re-

mains of General Grant in the senate corridor at the capitol, when the doors were first thrown open yesterday afternoon, had not diminished at midnight last night. The solid line of visitors entering from Washington avenue split at the foot of the casket, and in two files streamed out through the State street portals until one o'clock this morning. Showers fell, but the throng had been maintained without diminution. After I o'clock the crowds lessened, and at 2 o'clock the guards on duty by the coffin began to relax and stand at ease. After 2 o'clock the numbers were less and less until, at 4 o'clock, the throng had sunk to a succession of stragglers. So few were there that more time was permitted to visitors to view the remains. So there was a comparative respite until 5 o'clock. when the stragglers were reinforced, and when it was 6 o'clock, 51,200 persons had viewed the re-mains, and a solid tide was again flowing, and two streams of visitors were surging past the casket. The line outside the capitol building increased with the hours, until at 10 o'clock, the people, four abreast, reached down Washington avenue a full block to where the coming throngs were formed in line by a strong force of police. It is estimated that over 71,000 people viewed the remains in Albany.

THE CONDITION OF THE BODY. The undertakers and embalmers having imme diate charge of the body of the dead general are alert, and not a little anxious today. The jolting of the body over the cobblestone pavements on its passage to the capitol had no good effect. The lower law of the general's face is being kept in place, it is believed, by strong rubber bands. The face has a ghastly appearance. Every effort and means known to their craft is being employed by the embalmers and undertakers to preserve the remains in such condition as will make it both possible and proper to display the remains in New

Those in charge say that there is no doubt but this will be done, but there is some grounds for apprehension. The remains doubtless will be displayed today in the city hall in New York, but obviously this is contingent upon the care exerrised in transporting the remains over the pave ments of New York. At 10:30 o'clock this morning the capitol doors were swung shut. A compact line of waiting visitors which extended over a block, was shut off thus, and those who had entered were permitted to pass rapidly out when the State street doors were shut. None but the guard of honor from U. S. Grant post, Wheeler post, Saratoga, and six men of the military order of the Loyal Legion, were allowed to remain. The undertakers now took charge, and so far as possible prepared the remains for the last stage of the jour ney. Outside the capitol building in the park the military and other organizations, all of which were named in yesterday's dispatches, were forming at their stations, and many companies were filing to side streets, whence to move at the word of command.

THE DEPARTURE FROM ALBANY. It was half past eleven when the great doors of the capitol awung open on the State street side, and a guard of honor from the U.S. Grant post were seen by the waiting crowds with the remains inside the corridor. At this moment the funeral was formed on State th the right of the procession first division resting on Eagle street; the second division on State street, with the right resting on Eagle street, and the third division on the south side of State street. Slowly, and to the strains of the trumpets the regulars and the guard of honor moved out into the sunlight upon the upper steps of the capitol. Thirteen men touching the casket, and so surrounding and almost hiding it from view. The sombre car was waiting at the foot of the steps in the street. Four men were inside the car, and assisted in lifting the remains to the black dais within the mounted catafalque. Then Colonel Beck and Major Brown ranged their companies of regulars on either side of the car. The Grand Army guard took position, the trumpets rung out, and the procession started at a measured pace down State street, the various organizations falling in to form the procession. Reaching Broadway, amid the dull boom of can non and the tolling and chiming of the bells in the steeples, the march lay through Broadway to Steuben street, and thence to the depot. Everywhere were dense throngs. The sons of General Grant and their companions of yesterday were driven to the depot, where the long black funeral train was awaiting its burden. The guns boomed while the remains were being placed in the car "Woodlawn," and the bells tolled slowly. The committee from New York entered the cars. General Hanbook and staff were aboard, the reguwere quartered, and the great train was ready to start. At the front of the funeral train, as it lay at Albany, and while its burder Was being placed on it, was one of the monster

of the New York Central. To say it was richly draped and perfect in everything, scarcely gives un idea of the labor expended upon it.

notives that are run on the limited express

THE MOVING TRAIN. The train was constituted and occupied as fol lows: First, the locomotive; second, the Wood-lawn with the remains; third, the sons of the Stheral, with Rev. Dr. Newman and Dr. Douglas: fourth, General Hancock and staff; fifth, Governor Hill and staff, and the committee of the house and senate, twenty-five in number; sixth and seventh, the New York committee of one hundred; eighth, the committee of public information; ninth and tenth, the regulars, under command of Colonel

Beek and Major Brown. The little pilot engine left Albany at 12:20, to blear the track ahead of the funeral train to New York. In its cab, on the fireman's box, sat Super-Intendent J. M. Toucey, of the New York Central. The train was scheduled to leave Albany at 12:30 D. m., and two minutes before that time the occu-Pants of the various cars had been placed. The body of the deadgeneral rested on the black dairs in the "Woodlawn." The guard of honor had

mounted its first detail at the head and foot of the casket. The heavy train began to move at exactly 12:30. At that instant a dirge came up to the ears of all in the train from the band of the Jackson corps, that stood in line and saluted. Hundreds of persons standing nearest the tracks laid coins on the rails to have them flatte neath the wheels of the train that carried General Grant on his last journey. On the roofs of the houses in the vicinity hundreds witnessed the start, and as the black train rumbled across the long bridge of the Hudson, it was between two dense lines of people, who filled the foot path on either side. There was no clang joi bell, no scream of whistle, only a dull rumble of the wheels beneath the memorable train. Across the river were crowds of people. Shops and stores and factories had closed their doors to business. All who work and those of leisure seemed to have come out to stand with uncovered heads to be part of a scene never again to be enacted. The long sweeping curve was rounded, and the black train straightened out level with the Hudson on its way to the metropolis. Looking back from the engine cab, as the trailing train swept around the curve at Greenbush, the effect was thrilling and impressive.

At every station crowds were assembled and stood with uncovered heads as the train passed by. The occupants of nearly every house visible from the train were on watch, and universal emblems of mourning were to seen. At all of the principal stations guns were fired as the train passed, and at the garrison opposite West Point the entire body of West Point cadets, in uniform, with all the officers of the academy, were drawn up facing the railroad at a "present arms," while from the opposite side of the river the flash and boom of heavy gons returned every five seconds. No stops were made. At no time were the whistle or bell on the engine sounded, and the train rolled into the Grand Central depot exactly on time.

IN THE CITY. NEW YORK, August 5 .- The Grant funeral train arrived at Grand Central depot at 5 p. m. The catafalque and canopy used at Mount Me-

Gregor reached New York city hall this morning, and was early placed in position in the corridor, immediately behind the rear liron gate. The marble flooring surrounding it was covered with rubber carret, designed to deaden the tread of the hundreds of thousands of persons who will pass around the bier while the body of the deceased lies there, The military methods proved infallible. The escort was ready at the Grand Central depot. On the stroke of five, the coffin was borne by the members of the U.S. Grant post to the vehicle in waiting. The members of the Loyal Legion and of the Wheeler post, accompanying. Behind these, marched company A, of the Fifth artillery, under command of Colonel Beck, and company E, Twelfth infantry, Major Brown. General Haucock and his staff had left the train from the opposite side, and passed through the gate into Forty-third street, where horses were in waiting. Here they mounted and galloped to the head of the proces sion on Fifth avenue, below Thirty-fourth street. The three sons of General Grant, Colonel Fred Grant, Jesse Grant and Ulyses S., had left the depot by the private way. All the others who had come with the train followed the remains out in ouble file. The citizens' committee of one hundred, led by ex-Mayor Cooper and ex-Governor Cornell, walked next. Behind them came Governor Hill and General Farnsworth and their glittering staffs, and the committees of the house and senate of the state. In Forty third street, usti opposite the door that had been chosen as the exit, the catafalque waited.

THROUGH THE STREETS OF NEW YORK

The procession then took up the line of march. and in the order and by the route as already pub lished, General Hancock at the head. Every stoop and railing that might furnish a point of observa-tion for sight seers was occupied. Every dismantled lamp post had its tenant, and on the telegraph and electric poles boys hung everywhere. As the coffin passed heads were bared. The huge crowd was silent, absolutely voiceless. From far ahead, however, was heard the quarreling of the police and the people, but when the procession passed all was still, save the steady tramp of the marchers, the rumble of the heavy guns, the roll of muffled drums and the dirges of the hands. Once there was a momentary effort at hand-clapping, as General Hancock rode by alone, but it died in the very attempt. Many of the houses on Fifth avenue were handsomely draped. As the rocession entered Broadway, the show of black became profuse, and flage everywhere were seen at half mast. The crowds down town were denser, tco, and the police had greater difficulty in retraining them, but at no time was the route inerfered with. More than an hour was necessary o reach the city hall. When the right entered park the left was still mile away, at Houston street, When the procession, arrived at the city hall it was after seven o'clock. The piaza directly in front of the steps leading up to the heavily draped portico of the hall had been kept clear by the police, but the walks through the park and sidewalks outside of it were packed. At length when the mounted police had made everything ready. General Hancock and his staff moved into the park, followed by the Twenty-second regiment. Dismounting, General Hancock ascended the steps and passed into the building. Here, beneath the canopy of black with which the ceiling of the hall is covered, he wa of the hall is covered, he wa met by Major Grace, the president of the board of aldermen, Sanger, and the mayor's private secretary, and escorted to the mayor's office. The 22d regiment was drawn up on either side of the entrance, and a moment later the carriage containing Dr. Douglas, Rev. Dr. Newman and General Porter rolled up.

IN THE CITY HALL. After them came the funeral car. As it paused in front of the portico, and the preparations were made for taking the coffin from the funeral car, a dirge was played. A detachment of twelve men from the Brooklyn U. S. Grant post, No. 327, lifted the coffin from its resting place and bore it to the steps. The mournful music and the death-like silence of the onlookers made the scene wonderfully impressive. The people bowed their bared heads as the procession passed into the city hall. Colonel Fred Grant, Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., and Jesse Grant, dressed in black, followed the body into the hall, where the catalalque stood. They were received by the mayor. Then came the committee of one hundred, representing the city of New York, the legislative committee, members of the common council Albany, and others. When these had passed around the catalalque, they left the building. Night had now settled down upon the scene. After the members of the Grant family had left the building, and the bands of music, soldiers and horsemen had taken their departure, the coffin was taken into a private room, where it was opened and the body prepared for public view. Then, according to the request of Colonel Grant Lieutenant Floyd Clarkson placed upon General Grant's breast the decoration of the Loyal Legion of Honor, and Senior Vice-Commander Johnson fastened by its side the medal of the Grand Army of the Republic.

EXPOSED AGAIN TO VIEW. Mayor Grace, accompanied by two ladies. riewed the body before the public was admitted. He thought that the body was remarkably well preserved, and that the features of the dead soldier looked quite natural. Dr. G. W. Brush and Deputy Coroner Jenkins, who viewed the body officially, stated that it was in an excellent state of preservation, and that there appeared to be no tendency to decomposition. It was a few

minutes after nine o'clock when the coffin, with the lid removed, was again placed on the catafalaque, and the iron gates were swung open and the public allowed to enter.

Thirty-four thousand persons viewed the re-mains of General Grant tonight. When the gates were opened, a long line of people, shut in by the files of policemen, passed into the portico, and after viewing the remains passed out by rear door of the hall. Everything had been so carefully arranged that there was no confusion and little crowding. General Hancock formally delivered the body to the city authorities early in the evening. Hereafter the police the city are responsible for its keeping. It was decided, after formal ace in the mayor's office, that the coffin should be kept open until 1 a. m. tomorrow, Friday and Saturday. On the last named morning, at the hour mentioned, the coffin will be finally closed. The higher ornament on the funeral car was swept off by telegraph wires this afternoon.

Suggestions to Cleveland

WHY HE CANNOT DECLARE THE DAY A HOLIDAY. WASHINGTON, August 5.-The president is in receipt of a number of communications from different parts of the country suggesting and recommending that he decree next Saturday a national holiday, upon which day there shall be a suspension of both public and private business. The president is, however, not empowered to de-clare a national holiday, as his jurisdiction in that respect does not extend beyond the limits of the district of Columbia. His authority here is similar to that of governors in their respective states. The advisability or propriety of directing a suspension of private business in Washington has probably not occurred to the president, who felt that all action necessary had been taken in his proclams tion of July 23d, in which he directed that all public business be suspended on the day of General Grant's funeral. The president cannot make Saturday a legal holiday throughout the country beyond directing the suspension of public business, and recommending the suspension of private business. The former he has already done, and the recommendation for the latter would not be at all compulsory.

Mrs. Grant Will Not Go. MOUNT McGREGOR, August 5 .- Mrs. Grant still remains here, and does not expect to go to New York with her other friends, Mrs. Newman, Mrs.

Dent, Mrs. Sharp and Mrs. Corbin. Her family will join her on Monday next. Southern Men Who Fought GIVE THEIR MEED OF PRAISE TO THE DEAD COM

MANDER. NEW YORK, August 5 .- In the Hoffman house, there assembled this evening upwards of fifty ex-confederate soldiers. They met to do honor to the memory of General Grant. Among the mos prominent were Brigadier-General R. D. Lilly, of General Jackson's command; Colonel W. L. Duff of the Eighth Mississippi cavalry; Sergeant A, M Davis, of the Thirty-fourth Virginia infantry Douglas Walker, of the Hampton legion; Genera W. W. Loring, Major W. H. Quincy, General J. B. Gordon, and Major D. B. Bridgeford, provost mar shal of General Lee's army at Richmond. William Hancock Clark, acting as secretary called the meeting to order and General J. B. Gordon was elected chairman. The Appomattox, when he gave the southern army

such honorable terms. Major Quincy, General Loring, General Lilly, ergeant A. W. Davis and J. B. Mayar were ap pointed a committee on resolutions. They sub mitted the following memorial and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

mitted the following memorial and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The memorial of ex-confederate soldiers in honor of General Grant. His mortal passing away we deplore. Duty, as he and we respectively saw it, found us once opposed in arms. Peace made us itiends. In overeeming our power in battle he was great, and by his magnanimity in victory he was great, and by his magnanimity in victory he was great, and by his magnanimity in victory he was great, and by his magnanimity in victory he was great, and by his magnanimity in victory he was great, and by his magnanimity in victory he was great, and by it may not ball. The noblest triumph were his words of kindly remembrance and peaceful parting, befitting the great, generous spirit, now upon its immortal flight, will be ever cherished in the holiest sanctuary of our memory. As it was, "Peace and good will to us and ours," so be it "Peace and good will to us and ours," so be it "Peace and good will to thee and thine, great general, now and ever more." For his country he lived, and he received the highest honors both military and civil, that the country could bestow. His passing away, (of necessity natural, while a national bereavement, will render more instrious his grand achievomeuts as a soldier and statesman, and doubly endear him to the hearts of his grateful countrymen. The great lesson of life becomes more impressive, when the voice is from the grave. The deeds of the living great become more potential from the reverence to the great dead. North and south, sister sections of a common country, side by side at the grave! of this great spirit of peace, bespeak in end of the war, its animosities buried, its blessing perpetuated in a reunited country, of a restored union, stronger through the crucible it has passed, our land never again to be dreuched in fraternal blood. Fo such men no death can come. He lives more today in the hearts of his countrymen than ever before, the immortality of true greatness.

hearts of his countrymen than ever before, the immortality of true greatness.
Resolved, That as southern soldiers, we can never forget the genial courtesy with which General Grant opened the negotiations which General Lee, and the honorable terms accorded to the southern army at Appomattox, and that in these we recognize the magnanimity of the great conquoror and the noble characteristics and knightly instincts of the grant personal heroism.

Mesolved, that we recall with grateful emotion the lofly bearing of General Grant, as exhibited in the decisive promptness with which he interposed the influence of his high office, and the boader shield and more commanding authority of his the influence of his high office, and the broader shield and more commanding authority of his great character, to prevent the arrest of General Lee, the beloved and illustrious commander of the southern armies.

The sympathies of the meeting will be tender ed the family of General Grant, and a copy of the memorial and resolutions presented to them. A committee of one from each of the southern

states will attend the funeral ceremonies. CONVEDERATE EXPRESSIONS IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, August 5.-A meeting of ex con federates, presided over by General Ed L. Thomas, of Georgia, was held in this city tonight. A committee of five was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions. They were reported and unanimously adopted. They recite that the ex confederate oldiers unite with the most heartfelt sympathy in the national tribute of admiration and grief offered to General Grant, and continue as follows:

Exceolved, That we, survivors of the southern
armies, have stronger reasons than all others to
appreciate most gratefully the magnanimity and
generosity of the great leader of the union forces
in the day of his triumph, and the steadfastness
with which he resisted all attempts to prosecute
those who were protected by his capitulation. He was as generous in victory
as he was great and successful
in wer, and it is to the generosity and magnanimis
ty of his noble heart that America is the only land
under heaven in which a gigantic civil war was
closed without any lives being taken in revenge,
or any of the conquered being doomed to imprisoment and exile.

Resolved, That while fully acknowledging the offered to General Grant, and continue as follows:

or any of the conquered being doomed to imprisonment and exile.

Resolved, That while fully acknowledging the
military ability and genius of General Grant, we
consider his modesty, magnanimity and
generosity in victory as the attributes
which above all others entitle him to rank with
the gratest as a soldier and as a man,
Resolved, That to the widow and family of the
illustrious dead, we offer the sincere and tender
ribute of our sympathy and our grief, and we
feel that if his generous soul is cognizant of
earthly accenes, he rejoices in witnessing the union of hearts of
those who wore the blue and the gray, and of all
the people of the entire country doing honor to
his memory. the people of the entire country doing honor to his memory. During the meeting the following telegram,

dated New York, from General Sickles, was A meeting of your comrades residing in this city will be held at the Hoffman house tonight. Communicate with them. Space will be assigned in the column under my command to the ex-confederate veterans if application be made tomorrow, stating how many will parade and under whose command.

General Thomas will receive at the Metropolitan

hotel the names of ex confederates who desire to attend the funeral of General Grant.

The Texan Confederates. THEY HOLD THEIR ANNUAL REUNION IN FORT WORTH.
FORT WORTH, Tex., August 5.—The fgrand an-PEARANCE. nual reunion of confederate soldiers, began here today, and will continue until Friday even ing. Fifteen thousand persons are now present with the promise of a large increase in attendance to-

morrow. The barbecue fires were started late has night, and the carcasses of twenty cattle and sixty lambs were roasted. This number of animals will be killed and rossted each night during the session, and will be distributed free during the day. At the opening ceremonies this morning of sympathy with Mrs. Grant on the death of her

llustrious husband. In the absence of Senator Coke, Hon, John H. Reagan was called upon to a high tribute to the memory of General Grant, and said the people of the south should never forget that Grant stood be tween the implacable hate of Stanton and the conquered soldiers of the south. The speaker then sulogized Jefferson Davrs. At the close of more, where they were sold. today's speech making, the following telegram was sent to Jefferson Davis, at Beauvoir, Miss

FORT WORTH, TEX., August, 5.—The ex-confederates, in reunion assembled in this city, send cordual greeting to yourself, their beloved and trusted leader in the pest, and pray for you many years of continued health and prosperity.

K. M. VAN ZANDT,

President of the Ex-Confederates. Observing the Day in Norfolk. NORFOLK, Va., August 5 .- Mayor Lamb ha ssued a proclamation calling upon the citizens of Norfolk to arrange for a suitable observance of the burial day of General Grant.

a committee was appointed to draft a reso

ATLANTA'S "BOYS IN BLUE," The Gate City Guards on Their Way to

New York. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn,, August 5.—[Special.]—The Gate City Guards, thirty-six strong, reached here at six this afternoon via the East Tennessee road. The boys are all in fine spirits, and enjoyed the ride through the country immensely. They are all happy, and have received several ovations. At Dalton a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen were out to see the gate city soldiers, and as the train stopped under the carshed the boys were oudly cheered. At this place they were met by a large party of citizens, and were escorted to the Read house, where an elegant supper was ready for them. After supper the boys took in the town until nine o'clock, when they leave. They are now scattered about in the special car, awaiting the departure of the train. They are not in the least fatigued. The East Tennessee has shown them every attention, and B. W. Wrenn and Sam Hardwick are voted the eleverest men on the road.

The Colored Military on Saturday.

The Fulton Guards, the Governor's Volunteers, Atlanta Light Infantry and the Georgia Cadets, Atlanta's colored companies, met last night and decided to hold memorial services in honor of General Grant on next Saturday, the day of his burial. The companies will parade, meeting in front of the capitol at half-past nine o'clock, and will parade through the principal streets of the city to Big Bethel church, where Bishop Turner and Elder Yeiser will address them. It is probable that the Washington Guards will also be in the latter stated the purpose of the meeting. He said procession. Captain Moses Bentiy will act as he would call them fellow soldiers, and he know colonel in command and Jackson McHenry as adthat they never would forget General Grant at intant. All the companies are ordered to meet at jutant. All the companies are ordered to meet at their armories at half-past eight on Saturday morning.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The Annual Reports Made to General New Washington, August 5.—General Newton has received the annual report of Captain F. A. Hinlan, corps of engineers, in charge of cer-tain river and harbor improvements in Vir-ginia and North Carolina. On the improve-ment of the Nortolk harbor and its approaches \$26.151 are even-under diving the set found \$26,151 was expended during the past fiscal Norfolk, and the growth of its trade during the past year, and \$507,744 is given as the amount that could be profitably expended during the next fiscal year. On the improvement of the approach to Moriolk harber and the United States navy yard, between Lambert's Point and Fort Norfolk, Va., only \$381 was expended during the past fiscal year, and \$49,618 remains available. It is expected to widen the twenty-five feet channel at least three hundred feet, and to remove the twenty-four feet shoal in the upper part of it. An ap-propriation of \$255,600 is asked for the next fiscal year.

Captain William J. Rossell has submitted

his annual report on the improvement of rivers and harbors in Florida, to General Newton, chief of engineers. On the improvement of the St. Johns river, Fla., \$121,238 was expended during the first fiscal year, and \$30,925 remains available. The object of the improvement is to form a permanent channel fifteen feet deep, and as wide as commerce demands. It is expected to do this by building artificial banks or a shoal. The improvement is reported in a promising state. It is estimated that \$781,409 will be required for the completion of the project, and that \$600,000 could be profitably expended during the next fiscal year. An estimate of \$120,000 is also submitted for improving some defective reaches in the St. Johns river. No money has been available since July 1, 1884, for the improvement of Key West harbor, and therefore no work has been carried on. It is estimated that \$113,000 will be required to complete the project, and that \$3,500 could be profitably expended during the next fiscal year. The ollowing is a summary of the other improve ments under Captain Russell's charge:

Amount ex-pended dur-ing the year. Available, Estimated as Recessary to the project. A't that can be profitably expended LOCATION. Upper St. John's Riv \$ 5,000 \$ 20 \$33,800 \$33,800 er Florida.... er Florida.
A balachicola Bay, Fla.
7,801 12,918 37,000 37,000
Suwanee River, Fla.
9,648 7,650 7,650 7,650
Cedar Keys Harbor, Fla 197 4,802 20,000
Manutee River, Fla.
5,800 58,000
Calsosahatchie River, 544 4,455 13,400 13,000 | Apelachicola River, Fla | 55 | 2,225 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,571 | 428 | 13,400 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,00

FILLING THE VACANCIES. The President Makes Half a Dozen Men

Happy.

Washington, August 5.—The president this afternoon appointed Beckford Mackey, of South Carolina, to be United States consul at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

William R. Chinn was today appointed custodism of public buildings on the military.

todish of public buildings on the military reservation at Baton Rouge, La. Allen Thomas, coiner of the mint at New Orleans. Wallace McLaurin, of Mississippi, receiver

of public moneys, Jackson, Miss.

James D. Stewart, Mississippi, register of the land officee, Jackson, Miss. A Texas County in Dispute.

AUSTIN. Tex., August 5.-Governor Ireland has eceived notification that Judge Pardee, of the United States circuit court at Dallas, has granted temporary injunction against the collection of state taxes in Greer county. This county has an area of 2,620 square miles, the title to which has been in dispute for many years between the federal government and the state of Texas. SKIPPED THE COUNTRY.

A RICHMOND MAN'S QUEER DISAP.

Leader in Sporting Oircles Leaves the Countr With the Confederate Soldiers' Home Funds, and Lands in Canada—A Young Woman Believed to Have Gone with Mim.

RICHMOND, Va., August 5 .- Ten or twelve days ago, Thomas W. Carpenter, secretary of the Virginia baseball association, and bookkeeper for J. L. Schoolcraft, broker, disappeared from this city. Various causes for his absence were assigned, but it now appears that he held the key to the safety box in the vault of the State bank, in which Mark Downey, a retired merchant, kept \$38,000 in North Carolina and Petersburg, and class "B" Riddleberger bonds. Carpenter stole these, and is supposed now to be in Canada. Some of the bonds have come back here from Balti-

Downey stated today that individually he did not care about his loss; that the stolen bonds, together with \$2,000 more, making in all \$40,000, had been put aside, the interest thereon to be paid annually to the confederate Soldiers' home, lately established in Riehmond. He further said that the cottage which he is having built at the Soldiers' home, would be completed, but the annuity which he desired to give the investment of the home, would be completed, but the annuity which he desired to give to the inmates of the home would not, he regretted to say, be forthcoming, unless the stolen bonds are recovered.) The box in which Downey kept his securities was deposited in the vault of the state bank of Virginia. There were duplicate keys to the box. Downey kept one and the other was in Schoolcraft's box. Schoolcraft also kept his box in the State bank vault and Carnanter was entrusted with carving it to Carpenter was entrusted with carrying it to and from the bank, which afforded him amcarpenter was entrusted with carrying it to and from the bank, which afforded him ample opportunity of getting into Downey's box with the duplicate key. Schoolcraft declined to make any statement in the matter, saying he was not prepared at this time to say anything in regard to it. He stated, however, that Carpenter had been in his employment a number of years, having filled the responsible position of bookkeeper and was always regarded as a correct and upright business man. Carpenter is about twenty-eight years of age and has a wife and two children. A few days ago Schoolcraft received a letter from Carpenter in which he acknowledged having taken the negotiable paper. His explanation was that he had been speculating very largely and that the money had been used to pay his losses.

In a letter to Schoolcraft, Carpenter confesses having at different times in the past robbed him of \$4,000, and that he left in Schoolcraft's safe \$5,000 to pay that amount with interest to date. Schoolcraft, however, declined to keep the money, and turned it

declined to keep the money, and turned it over to Downey, believing that it was part of the funds stolen from that gentleman. It is currently reported that a young woman ac-

BRRINGTON'S ERRORS.

Confronted With His Letter in the House

Confronted With His Letter in the House of Commons.

London, August 5.—William O'Brien, home rule member for Mallow, Ireland, and editor of the United Ireland, called the attention of the house to the mission of George Errington, liberal member for the county Longford, at Rome. O'Brien said he had in his possession documents in Errington's handwriting, which showed that he had been authorized by the late liberal government to offer certain considerations to the vatican for the appointment of a prelate acceptable to that government to the archbishopric of Publin as successor to the late Cardinal McCabe. These promises, it was evident, McCabe. These promises, it was evident, O'Erien said, were never meant to be performed, and the whole thing was a misesable, unworthy intrigue. The Irish people regarded the affair as an insult to the ple regarded the affair as an insult to the papacy. Errington, who was in his seat during O'Brien's statement, replied that the document alluded to by the member for Mallow was either a forgery or had been ebtained by some gross breach of honesty or honor, and that in either case it was not his duty to answer it, and thereby further O'Brien's purposes, and he would prefer to leave the weapon which O'Brien claimed to possess, such as it was, in his hands. such as it was, in his hands.

The Cholera Scare,

LONDON, August 5.—The diversion of pass-enger traffic from the southeastern railway, on account of the appearance of cholera in France, caused a decline in the deferred stock of that road today of 11/4. The French press and news agencies continue to suppress re-

ports of the outbreak in France.

Thirty-five deaths from cholers in Marseilles during the past twenty-four hours are reported. There are no cases of cholera at Gibral-

The Marseilles board of health is issuing oul bills of health to vessels leaving this port
Washington, August 4.—A cablegram re ceived at the department of state today, says that unofficial figures show the number of recent deaths from cholera at Marseilles to be as follows: Saturday 15, Sunday 26, Monday 20. Tuesday 28.

A Speech by Mr. Parnell.

LONDON, August 5.—Mr. Parnell, speaking in the house of commons last night, said he was glad that the landlords' opposition to the land-purchase bill had not been pressed, and that there seemed to be a chance of the bill passing. The present attitude of the house argured well for the shaping of future legislation for Ireland. He objected to the use of the church surplus because he considered the government possessed ample security without that fund. He congratulated the conservatives upon attempting to deal in a satisfactory way with the land question.

The Liberal Platform.

London, August 5 .- The leading members of the late cabinet are conferring on their electoral programme. The greatest difficulty has arisen in connection with the land question. Gladstone is trying to conciliate Hart-ington and Chamberlan. The latter wants a broad schems of reform. At present a com-mon platform seems impossible.

Father Bonomi to See the Pope,

ROME, August 5.—Father Bonomi, the Italian priest who went to El Mahdi's camp to plead for the release of the nuns and priests captured at Khertoum, will arrive at Rome on Friday next, and will have an audience with the pope to discuss further means for securing the release of the remaining captives. The Cholera in Spain.

MADRID, August 5.—Throughout Spain yes-erday 4,282 new cases of cholera were re-orted, and 1,570 deaths from that disease. In norted, and 1,579 deaths from that disease. In the city of Teruel, on Monday last, ninety-one new cases and twenty deaths were reported, and in the province of Teruel, outside the city, 376 new cases and 141 deaths. In the city of Madrid, the cholera is confined now to the populous districts inhabited by the near.

Austria Will Not Receive Keily, LONDON, August 6.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Telegraph says that Austria has for-mally notified the United States government

that Keily is not acceptable as American minister to Austria, and has expressed the hope that he will be recalled, and another apniment be made. The Manchester Ship Canal Bill. LONDON, August 5.—The Manchester ship canal bill passed its third reading in the house of commons this afternoon. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OATH BOUND LUNATICS. Who Seek to Murder a Recreant Brother for

Divulging What He Knew.

Memphis, August 5.—No. 12 Dean avenue, the residence of Rev. R. A. Courtee, colored, pastor of the Tabernacle Raptist church and manager of The Swing Way, was suddenly surrounded yesterday by about 200 masked negroes, who fired volley after volley of bullets into the building. Loud calls were made for Courtee, but he failed to appear. The porter fired his pistol at the moband managed to escape. Courtee has been a member of one of the colored secret societies, but resigned and began denouncing them. The members of these societies take an eath not to divulge the secrets on penalty of having their scalps removed and their brains exposed to the eye of the scorching sun. Courtee is said to have made himself liable to this rule. Divulging What He Knew.

MR. JONES IS INNOCENT.

But He is Advised to Study up the Law in

the Case.

Washington, August 5.—The report of Commissioner Thoman and Chief Examiner Lyman, of the civil service commission, upon the charges against Postmaster A. G. Jones, has been made to the president. It acquits Jones of intentional violation of the civil service rules, but finds him guilty of ignorance of the law in question.

Attorney-General Garland has rendered an opinion on the question of extending the time for exporting whisky beyond the seven month's extension allowed under Secretary McCulloch's order on that subject. Mr. Garland says the time may be further extended by the commissioner if he is satisfied that the reasons given for requesting such extensions are valid and sufficient.

ALABAMA COTTON.

The Crep Ten Per Cent Greater Than at The Same Time Last Year.

Same Time Last Year.

Montgomery, August 5.—The July crop reports of the Alabama department of agriculture, covers the whole state up to August first. The condition of cotton is reported to be fen per cent better than last year, being 95. There is a general apprehension and dread of caterpillar, and everywhere preparations for defence are active. The use of poison has begun in central Alabama. From all sections of the state full meat and corn crops are reported.

Dallas, Texas, August 5.—The complaint to President Cleveland by Kansas cattle men leasing lands in the Indian territory that Texas was already stocked to its utmost capacity, sounds strange in the face of the well established fact there are thirty millions acres of school and university lands subject to sele and lease in Texas. to sale and lease in Texas.

The South Carolina Grange. CHARLESTON, S. C., August 5.—The joint summer meeting of the State grange and State agricultural society, began at Bennettaville, today.

Viewing the Old Battlefield.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 5.—The sixth South Carolina regiment, C. S. A., left Chaster this afternoon for the battlefield of Seven Pines, Virginia.

" Constan I mahad in Mississing

Garliche's Suspension Announced, NEW YORK, August 5.—The suspension of Charles Garliche, member of the New York stock exchange, was announced this fore

Yellow Fever on Board. New York, August 5.—The brig Monitor, from Aspinwall, which arrived here today, reports July 14th that Robert Cain, a seaman, died of yellow fever and was buried at sea. She has three of her crew now sick with yellow fever.

DR. BRADFIELD'S DEATH.

The Druggists and the Chamber of Com

merce Take Action on His Death. Dr. Josiah Bradfield died at his residence, 245 after an illness of only two days. Less than a week ago, he was about his usual place of busine apparently in fine health; today he is dead, and tomorrow his remains will be buried. The cause of his death was inflammation of the stomach. Dr. Bradfield was born in Murireesboro, Tennes-see, but has for a greater portion of his life been a resident of Georgia. He died at the age of fifty-six, and from his appearance one would have thought that he would live for twenty years lon-

thought that he would live for twenty years longer.

Dr. Bradfield has lived in Atlanta twenty-two years, and during that period has been engaged in the drug business, and in manufacturing patent medicines. His remedies were Bradilad's Female Regulator. Mother's Friend and Pryor's Continent. These he has advertised so extensively, that his name as a manufacturer of patent medicines is probably better known than that of any other man in the south. Two of the compounds were his own, while the third was purchased.

At the time of his death he was still manufacturing patent medicines. At the time of his death he was still manufacturing patent medicines.

The deceased was regarded as one of the largest advertisers in his line. It is said that he has spent a large fortune in advertising his business. His success was remarkable. He leaves a fortune of \$75,000 and no debts to pay, also had his Hig insured for \$10,000. He was a member of the Knights of Honor and was also a Mason. Dr. Bradfield leaves a wife and two married daughters, one residing here and two married daughters, one residing here and two of the house of the house of the head of h

THE DRUGGISTS' ACT. A meeting of the druggists of Atlanta was held yesterday afternoon at the store of Dr. Theo Schumann for the purof Dr. Theo Schumann for the purpose of taking some action upon the death of Dr. Bradfield. Dr. Schumann was called to the chair and Dr. W. A. Loyless requested to act as secretary. The chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting. A committee was appointed to prepare a series of resolutions upon the death of Dr. Bradfield, after which the following gentlemen were requested to act as pall bearers:

Dr. Amos Fox. R. D. Spalding, John G. Whitmer, C. S. Newton, J. W. Rankin, Theo-Schumann, J. L. Dozler, George J. Howard, W. A. Loyless, W. A. Taylor, W. S. Parks.

The druggists and auxiliary trades of the city were requested to meet at the store of Dr. Schumann, at eight o'clock this morning, to attend the funeral of Dr. Bradfield.

MERCHANTS MEETING.

At the meeting at the chamber of commerce yeserday, the following, offered by Mr. J. G. Oglesby, was unanimously adopted:

was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Sosiah Bradfield the Atlanta chamber of commerce loses a highly esteemed and respected member, and our city a good and mest useful citizen.
That in respect to his memory this exchange be closed, and no business be transacted on the day of his burial.
That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a suitable memorial to be spread upon the minutes of this body, and a copy furnished the family of the deceased. family of the deceased.

Vice President Wyly appointed as this committee, J. et. Oglesby, H. A. Fuller, S. F. Woodson.

ALL THROUGH DIXIE.

The excessive heat is killing beef cattle in Captain Thomas R. Smith, of Vicksburg, Miss.,

Sunday baseball is among the amuse ments of Peter Ingle, of Buncombe county, N. C., died

at the age of 103.

A lion broke loose from a show in Texarkana, the other day, and was killed on the streets. It is proposed to introduce the study of tale-graphy, stenography and type swriting in tag Bichmond high schools.

HE SECRETES HIMSELF, BUT IS

Other News From Macon-The School of Technology in Court-Ousley Loses a Mule-The Gun
Association-Personal Mention.

MACON. Gs., August 5 .- [Special.] - John Lyons the Cotton avenue pawnbroker, and his wife live

in rooms over his establishment. Last night Lyons and his wife had friends to visit them until a late hour, About twelve o'clock Mrs. Lyons went up stairs and put on a loose wrapper, and then went out on the back bale o enjoy the fresh sir. After Lyons had put things to rights in the dining room, he followed Mrs." Lyons up stairs and prepared to retire. He undressed, and then placed his pistol and a purse containing his keys under the pillow.

Lyons has long been in the habit of looking under the bed before getting into it, and when he did so last night, beheld a burly stretched out at full length. He said nothing, but grasped his pistol, cocked it, and fired a shot at the intruder. The fellow did not come out, and Lyons fired another shot. This also failed to bring the man out, and Lyons cocked his pistol and went around behind the bed to get a better shot. The change of base gave the negro his op portunity, and he sprang from under the bed and started for the door leading to the balcony. Lyons fired at him as he ran, striking him in the back. The negro wavered and groaned, but did ot stop. On the balcony he was confronted by Mrs. Lyons, but pushing her aside, he swung him self over the railing and dropped to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet, and made his escape. Stationhouse-keeper Henry heard the shots and

mission, and other officers were too far away to arrive in time to arrest the negro. This morning the fellows' shoes were found in the yard on the wood pile, and between the slats Lyons's habit of looking under the bed before retiring prevented a boldly planned burglary, and doubtless saved the lives of himself and wife.

avenue had been sent into Vineville on a special

Lively Scene in Court, A LADY GETS ANGRY AND SPEAKS HARSHLY TO

LAWYER IN COURT. MACON, Ga., August 5 .- [Special ]-Hon. E. H Pottle, well I nown in Georgia, lives at No. 5 Magnolia street. In the rear of his house is a well which is jointly used by his family and that of colored woman named Anna Wallace.

A few days ago Mrs. Pottle sent a note to Chief of Police Wiley. requesting him to arrest Anna for disorderly conduct at the well. The chief had the woman arrested, but for various reasons the case

ves not tried until this morning When the case was called, Mr Buford Davis appeared for the prosecution and Colonel S. H. Jem ison for the defense. During the taking of the testimony, Mrs. Fottle grew angry, and turning to Colonel Jemison, addressed him very harshly for taking the case of the negro woman against her. Mr. Jemison appealed to the court for prote

After argument, Anna was dismissed. It is understood that Colonel Jemison will hold Judge Pottie responsible for Mrs. Pottle's remarks, and will require him to apologize for it.

tion, saying that he recognized his inability,

Rossignai's Alleged Bigamy. Macon, Ga., August 5.—[Special.]—The special from Milledgeville in today's Constitution charging Professor C. A. Rossignal with bigamy, caused

much surprise in this city. He spent the last two winters here and made many friends. There is no doubt about his having a wife in Mobile, because she was in Macon nearly all the time while he was here, and was generally known and liked. While in Macon the couple had with

Rossignal was in last week, where THE Constitution's correspondent met him. He told the correspondent that he was on his way to Cincinnati, where he had accepted an engage They in an orchestra. He also said he had had trouble in Milledgeville.

The School of Technology.

MACON, Ga., August 5 .- [Special ]-A movemen on foot here to purchase the old laboratory building and present it to the state, provided it be used for the school of technology.

The laboratory is a w agnificent building, and is well adapted to the purposes of a school of me-It is on the Atlanta division of the Ce tral railroad, about one mile from the city. A citizens' meeting will be called at an early day

to raise funds to make the contemplated purchase Ousley Loses a Mule.

MACON, Ga., August 5 .- [Special.] -R. F. Ousley lives on the Forsyth road about four miles from the city. Last night a thief entered his lot and stole therefrom a mule valued at \$200. Onsley tracked the thief and the mule to the city, but failed to find them.

The National Gun Association.

MACON, Ga., August 5 -[Special.]-Arrange ments for the shooting contest of the National Gun association in this city on the 10th, 11 and 12th instants, are about completed. It is expected that a large number of famous shots from the United States and Canada will be present. Personal and Otherwise.

Macon, Ga , August 5 .- [Special.]-Will Sanford and wife, of Entonton, passed through the city to-day on their way to Indian Spring. On Friday Mr. B D. Lumsden will give a grand fish-iry and barbecue at Brown's pond, near the

southern limits of the city. A swimming match will furnish amusement.

Robert Jossy, of Columbus, is in the city.

R. H. Warren, of Albany, was here today. E. T. Comer, of Savannah, is in the city.

It is probable that the Second Georgia battalion will attend the Chatham Artillery's centennial celebration in May, 1886. Rev. Dr. J. R. Branham went to Indian Spring

this afternoon to conduct a religious meeting. W. B. Siallings, Jr , of Augusta, is in the city, at the Edgerton house.

W. J. Brown and S. H. Christopher, of Montezun a, spent today in Macon. John Bardeman, of Jones county, is in the

city.
M. V. McKibben, of Jackson, was here today.
Miss Kittie exercite and Miss Florence Everette,
of Fort Valley, are visiting in Macon.
Hon A. C. Pate, of Hawkinsville, is in the city.
Judge R. P. Trippe, of Atlanta, is in the city,
visiting his daughter, Ars. A. G. Simmons.

PELHAM ABLAZE.

The Little Town About Burned Out of Existence PELHAN, Ga., August 5.-A fire occurred here last night about eleven o'clock, burning the foi-

Z. H. Jones, stock of groceries and liquors, foss H. D. Castlebury, entire stock of groceries and

liquor; some insurance.

J. W. Allgood, store house; loss \$400, no insur Jerry Hurst, store house; loss \$500, no insurance.

Green & Carter, damaged by removing stock from building, \$400 J. L. Hand, probable damage to building and stock \$1 000

The cause of the fire is unknown. Fire in Sevanuah.

FAVANNAH, Ga., August 5 .- [Special.]-About midnight the toy store of Herman Meyers, o Whittaker street, was discovered to be on fire and was considerably burned before being extinguish ered by insurance in the Western Insurance company, of Toronto.

Frankiin Wants a Kailroad. FRANKLIN, Ga., August 5.—[Special ]-The arount required of Heard county to build a reliroad from Newman to Franklin was today subscribed. No d subt the work will commence at an early day, and the road completed within the next twelve months. Franklin is destined to be one of the best towns in Georgia. COLUMBUS YESTERDAY.

COLUMBUS, Ga., August 5 .- [Special.] - Mayor Grimes was summoned to Atlanta this morning by a telegram announcing the death of his little daughter, Lucy. Her remains will be brought to this city tomorrow on the 2:47 train, and the funeral will take place from the residence at five o'clock. The grief-stricken parents have the sympathy of this entire community in their sad reavement.

The receipts from the market wagons during July were \$100, which is quite large. Seventy-six persons were tried in the mayor's court during July, forty three of whom were fine and thirty-three discharged. The port dues collected in July amounted to

During the month of July there were sixteen interments in the white cemetery, of which five were non residents. There were twenty-six interments in the colored cemetery, of which thirteen were non-

esidents The trouble between the contractors who put up the fire slarm system, and the committee on cisterns and fire department, has been adjusted byth e contractors agreeing to furnish one more station box, and deduct \$300 from the amount of the contract. So the electric alarm is now a fix

Captain J. W. Woolfolk has tendered his resignation as member of the board of aldermen of Columbus, having recently located in Mont-

Two petients died in the city hospital during July. There are now five patients in the hospit At the meeting of the council this evening an

ordinance was offered to repeal the ordinance fixing especial taxes of \$300 on whole-sale liquor dealers. It went over under the rules until the next meeting. Mrs. Eliza Fincher was found dead in her bed this morning at her room in the Banks building. She retired last night in her usual good health. It is supposed that apoplexy was the cause. She was sixty five years old.

Today Bailiff Michael arrested Maria Wright, colored, and delivered her to the sheriff of Russell county, where she is wanted to answer the charge of assault and battery. Perkins Bros. passed through this city today en route from Lumpkin to Birmingham, with about

fifteen dumpearts. They have completed all the dirt work on the Americus and Lumpkin rail-Dr. W. P. Kennon, Sr., died at his home at Salem. Ala., this morning at 1 o'clock. He was a member of the firm of Kennon & Hill, of this city, and a prominent and highly respected citizen. He

was seventy years of age, and leaves eight chil-The Harris county Eunday-school associatio had a celebration at Clower's church today, which was attended by a very large crowd. Rev. W. A. Carter, of this city, delivered an address, which is reported as having been very fine.

The Cataula campmeeting will meet next Fri

THE DAY AT MONTEAGLE. A Grand Time for the Sunday School

Workers. MONTEAGLE, Tenn., August 5.-[Special.]-The opening of the third annual session of Monteagle assembly took place in the amphitheater last night at eight o'clock with a platform meeting, good music, short speeches, etc. Today the exercises of regular programme begun as per "Monteagle Appual." The following is the programme or today and tomorrow: Wednesday, August 5, 8 30 a. m. -Sunday school

rrmal, Dr. H. H. Harris, of Virginia, director. 9:45 a.m.—Children's meeting; Mrs. M. G. Kendey, of Philadelphia. Pa., leader. 11 a.m.—Opening address by Rev. Dr. Geo. W.F. ice. Nashville, Tenn.; subject, "Literature as newmatic Energy"

neumatic Energy "
3:45 p.m. - First Sunday school conference.
5 p.m. - C. L. S. C. round table.
8 p.m. - Lecture by Rev. Dr. M. B. Wharton,
lor tgomery, Ala.; subject, "Paul's Footprints in Thursday, August 6-11 a. m.—Lecture by Rev. Dr. B M Pelmer, New Orleans. Lat subject, "The Ground of Certitude in Christian Belief" 8 p. m.—First grand concert. The Sunday school Formal children's meeting, C. L. S. C. 1001.6 table same hours as yesterday.

Every train is crowded with visitors. Georgia, well represented. S. B. Reppard and family, avannal; Mrs. Crew and family, Atlanta; Mrs. Kimball and femily, Atlanta; Miss. Moffit; Colonel M. C. Fuiton and family, Fulton, Georgia, are here for the season.

The weather is delightful and the people are happy. Large crowds are people are happy. Large crowds are expected. Room ample for all who attend. We are sure no richer programme has

We trust that large crowds will

Wheat Raising in Hancock, SPARTA, Ga., August 5 .- [Special.] - The Farmers club of Hancock met yesterday to hold its August session. The question for discussion was: "Will it pay the far mers of Hancock to raise their own wheat?" and after a lengthy discussion, the club expressed its opinion as a body by an affirmative resolution on the subject. After the club ad-journed, the members were treated to watermelon by Mr. Richard Sespett. Mr. Sasnett exhibited four melons, which together weighed one hundred and sixty-eight (168) pounds. Hon. W. J. Northen, the president of the club, being absent, Mr. John Turner seted as president pro tem.

Professor Stubbs Goes to Louisiana. MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 5.-[Special.]-Pro-festor W. C. Stubbs has resigned the position of professor in the A. and M. college of Alabama to accept a similar position in the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Louisiana. He goes on a guaranteed salary of \$4,500 per annum for five years. He will have control of a sugar cane experiment station to be established and maintained jointly by the college and sugar planters' as sociation of Louisiana. Professor Stubbs has been at Auburn college sixteen years, and his resignation is a calamity not only to the college but to the state.

Municipal Topics in Athens, ATHENS, Ga., August 5 .- [Special.]-The city

council at their regular monthly meeting Monday vening reduced the police force by taking off Policemen Hill and Pierson. They also passed a resolution to investigate the waterworks; to see why they did not furnish water at the fire at J. R. Cranes, and will require the

water works to conform to their contract. Reaching the Hard Cases.

CLEVELAND, Ga., August 5 - [Special.] - A pro tracted meeting of much interest is in progress at the Methodist church, conducted by Revs. Thomas J. Christian, of Dahlonega; W. O. Butler of Elberton; C. P. Marchman, of Porter Springs; and the pastor, A. J. Maddox, of Cleveland. Tw services a day at the church and one on the streets are held, and some of the bardest cases are being reached by the meeting. Rev. Mr. Christian has made a most favorable impression as an able and zealous revivalist,

A Working Preacher. BREMEN, Ga., August 5.—[Special.]—Rev. A. G. Dempsey, of the M. E. church south, is the champ. ion church builder. He is now superintending twenty hands, putting up a good framed church near the depot and Parker's hotel, and it will be eady for use in a very short time. This is Mr. Dempsey's fourth church this year. He has his coat off and sleeves up. This and the settlement of the claim, making good the title to all Bremen property, has given men life.

The Meeting at Bethlehem MONROE, GA., August 5. - [Special.] - Camp meeting begins at Bethlebem on Friday night Mr Parks is still here carrying on a meeting in the Methodist church. Much good has been don

Only a few have professed sanctification. Mr. Dart's Bill Opposed. SAVANNAH, Ga., August 5 - [Special.] - At 1 meeting of the board of trade, the bill introduced in the legislature by Mr. Dart, of Glynn, relating to the pilotage of vessels, was also freely discussed. This measure would ultimately work to the injury of the pilots if enforced, and in the opinion of the board, it would be unwise to make any change at this time in existing law.

FEMALE FIENDS.

THE MURDER OF MILIRONS IN FORT GAINES.

A Bloody Tragedy, in Which Two Women Atta Bonest Wife, and Then Murder Her At band for Coming to her Relief A Shock-ing Recital of the Difficulty.

FORT GAINES, Ga, August 5 -[Special.]-According to the evidence given before the jury of inquest, the killing of Marion Millirons, by Willis Hudson, (a short account of which appeared in Sunday's Constitution) was a most brutal and atrocious murder, in the perpetration of which Mrs. Sarsh A. Roney and Miss Isabella Roney, the mother and half sister of Hudson, took an active

MRS. MILLIRONS ATTACKED. Mrs. Millirons was washing at a well near Hancock's mill, and her husband being too unwell to go to his daily work, was assisting her by drawing the water Hudson, arming himself with a double barrel shotgun, secreted himself in some bushes near the well, while his mother and sister went up and began a murderons assault upon Mrs. Millirons with battling sticks. Millirons went to the rescue of his wife, offering no violence to the asmilants, but simply shielding his wife from their blows, in doing which his arms were badly battered and bruised.

THE HUSBAND SHOT DOWN. Being thus foiled in their attempt to kill Mrs. Millirons, the two women turned upon Mr. Millirons, one grasping his arm, the other pounding him with the battling stick. Just at this juncture Willis Hudson ran up, and placing the muzzle of his gun within a few feet of him, discharged the whole load in his back. Millirons sank down immediately, and the two fiends in female form continued to beat bim while in the agonies o

death. # Mrs. Millirons, coming up to the relief of her dying husband, was again assaulted by the women, knocked down, and would have been killed had she not been rescued by parties attracted to the scene by the report of the gun.

THE WOMEN ARRESTED. The two women were arrested and brought to town and had a preliminary trial yesterday. before Judge R. T. Foote, and were committed to jail without bond. These women seemed to have no conception of the enormity of their crime, but rather posed as heroines and laughed and giggled during the trial, at what they called the cowardice of Mrs. Millirons. Hudson is still at large and the governor should

offer a reward for his apprehension at once ons was a very poor msn, and left a wife and three small children in destitute condition. CALLED BACK FROM FLORIDA.

Everett, the Murderer of Crawford Smith

Brought Back. SANDERSVILLE, August 5.-[Special.]-George Everett, colored, who killed Crawford Smith on the 18th of July last, and for whom Governer Mc Daniel has offered a reward of \$150, was this morning delivered to Sheriff Wall by Deputy Sheriff Vinzant, of Duval county, Fla. Everett, on July 18, fatally stabbed Crawford Smith, another negro. He told a reporter that he was captured in East Jacksonville on Saturday by Sheriff Holland and Deputy Vinzant. According to his statement, he and Smith had not been on good terms for some time. Early in the summer he was met one day Smith not far from his home, 12½, on the Central railroad. A quarrel resulted and Smith threatened to kill Everett the next time they met. About dusk, on July 18th, Smith went over to Everett's house and abused him and threatened to kill him. Everett says that he went to his gate, where Smith was standing. As he approached, the latter put one hand in his pocket. Everett then seized him, threw him down and cut him several times with a knife. When be got up, 8mith walked off. Everett went to Smith's home and told his family what had occurred. The wounded man lived but a few days. Everett was artested, and two constables started to take him to Sandersville for a pre-liminary hearing. While the party was driving through a dense piece of woodland, Everett jumped out and escaped, and made his way down o Florida. He is not at all a vicious or bruta -

looking man, and would not be taken for a mur Lizzie Ross' Troubles. ACWORTH, Ga , August 5 .- [Special ]-Lizzie Ross, one armed negro girl, some fifteen or sixteen that by persuasion and promises of marriage she was seduced from a pure and virtuous life and caused to fall into the lustful embraces of one George Meroney; upon which a warrant was issued for the arrest of said Meroney. He having een notified and demanded to make suitable reparation for his misdeeds, concluded to flee the country, but the father of the ruined girl, keeping an eye on his movements, telegraphed Pink Stephens, of Marietta, to head off the flight of the young Lathorio, which he succeeded in doing, and now Meroney is under the vigilant eye of Jonsta-

ble Chas ain, awaiting the result of the charge. A Ravisher in Jall. CALHOUN, Ga., August 5 .- [Special. |-Silas Whitehead, colored, was brought from Fairmount, in this county, and committed to jail here last night under the charge of an assault with intent to rape. The assault was made upon a young white lady, daughter of one of Gordon's most prosperous and espected citizers. Have as yet not learned the particulars further than that the young lady was awakened from sleep by the negro having hold of ber wrists. She gave the slarm, when the villain fled, but was caught yesterday and proved to be a nireling of the young lady's father. He is lucky

so tar in escaping Judge Lynch. A Thief Drowned. SAVANNAH, Ga., August 5 .- [Special.]-Peter Gray, a negro, was dissovered this morning in the act of stealing goods from the steamship William Lawrence. One of the clerks started after him, when he jumped from the steamer into the river. a rope was thrown him, but he refused to take hold of it, and called to the men on the ship to go to bell, and then sank and was drowned. The

body was not recovered up to dark. Murder in Early. BLAKELY, Ga., August 5 .- [Special.] -In this county, on Sunday pight, Albert Smith and Jake Grier quarreled while going from church. Two other negroes joined in the difficulty that folowed, and Smith was shot and killed. Two of the negroes are in jail.

Burglary in Milner. MILNER, Ga., August 5.-[Special.]-The store house of Mr. W. D. Willis was entered last night and burglarized by an unknown party of a few pair of shoes and perhaps a few other articles.

The Timber Convention in Darien EASTMAN. Ga., August 5 - [Special.]-At a meeting of citizens, delegates were elected from this unty to attend the convention of timber and lumber men to be held in Darien the first Wedner day in November for the purpose of asking and securing if possible a liberal appropriation by con-crees to clear out and make navigable the Altsmaha river and its tributaries and affluents. It is to be hoped this important matter will receive the lavorable attention of congress.

The Pure Air of Saluda SALUDA, N. C., August 5 - [Special.]-This is a heaven in cilmate to the low country. The hotel are well patronized here in the mountains. Board s reasonable and first rate at the Saluda house,

Men's Library association.

Mr. J. K. Hottal, proprietor. Two mineral springs have just been developed by the proprietor. One is a specific for hidney disease, and the other for indigestion and torpid liver. The A. and S. railroad has just relain the steep grade with heavy The New Librarian

Bown, Ga., August 5 - [Special ] -Paul Black When all so-called remedies fail, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Ramedy cures. was elected this afternoon librarian of the Young

FOUR SWEET GYPSIES. How the People of Griffia Found Out Their Fortunes,

GRIFFIN, Ga., August 5.—[Special.]—A number of the residents of Poplar street had their fortunes told yesterday. Four Gypsies had it their own way for a while, and their success was remarks. They attracted attention by their remarkable sweet singing, and then looking at you for a few minutes would relate some little incident connected with your family's past history. Your curiostty would be excited and you would have your fortune told. Your past history, or much of t, would be told correctly, and in a most winning way and by the sweetest voices, and then your une would be predicted in a thrilling and taking style.

Thus the Gypsies went from house to house, and many quarters were slipped into their hands. Their visits were confined to a few houses, closely connected on Poplar street, and every verandah was occupied by the inmates of the houses where the Gypsies had visited, watching them as they visited other places. They had just come out of a house, when a young man came up the street. One glance in that direction by the Gypsies was enough. There was a scream and a scattering. One would have thought the Gypsies ha never seen a man, they got out of his way so quickly. But the gentleman had seen them their costumes, their manner and their conduct was unusual, he was blessed with some curiosity and followed the fleeing Gypsies in the house where they had taken refuge, and after some searching and much begging by the Gypsies, suc ceeded in drawing each one out and turned their faces up to the light, recognized the bright eyes and pretty faces of three of our most popular visiting young ladies and one of our prettiest home girls. They had been on a lark and a jolly one it was. After getting over their excitement and forgiving the young man for catching them, they told how they had imposed upon their friends. The young lady, who lives here, had informed the visitors of enough of the family history of each household to make the revelations and prophecy smack of the truth. And as the fortune tellers would relate some of these truths the eyes of the listeners would open wide with surprise and astonishment. The gypsies told their experience with much gusto, and their ringing laugh as they would relate their ex perience proved that they had enjoyed the fun But they did not want anybody to know of theh If the escapade, so they crowded the young man into a corner and at the end of broom-handles and sticks made him yow he would not tell a soul. and he hasn't.

DEATHS IN GRORGIA.

Dawson, Ga., August 5. [Special.]—Mr. John W. K. ith. an sged and highly respected citizen of Terrell county, died Monoay afternoon at his home near Dawson, after a long ilness. Decased moved frem north Georgia to this county soon after the war, and was a man in whom everybody had much confidence.

Bowen, widow of Thomas J. Bowen, form of Jackson county, died here yesterday morn-She was the mother of Hon, C. P. Bowen, of ing. She was the mother of Hon, C. P. Bowen, of this county, and was in her eighty fifth year. Waynssboro. Ga. August 5.—(Special.)—The death of Mr. L. H. Routzann occurred at Mount Airy on Sunday last, and his remains, accompanied by the family. reached here yesterday, and were interred this morning at viue o'clock. Tae deceased wasfa merchant of this place until his health failed about eighteen months ago, from consumption, of which he died.

Mr. George Greene, a much loved and respected citizen of Eurke, died at the residence of his father in-law, Mr. Jethro Thomas, this morning Cause of death, hemorrhagic fever. His remains was taken to 'Green's cut' today for intervent the second of the s

Sause of death, hemorrhagic fever. His rewere taken to "Green's cut" today for ment.

GRIFFIN, August 5.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sarah M.
Bowdoin died here yesterdsy after
noon at 3 o'clock, and was buried
today at 11 o'clock from the Baptist church.
She had long been a resident of Griffin, and was
loved and honored by all who knew her. She was
the mother of Mr. M. O. Bowdoin, of this place,
and Mrs. T. W. Markham, of Columbus, Ga.

ALBANY, Ga., August 5.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sarah
E. Vasen, wife of Judge D. A. Vason, died at 12
o'clock last night Her remains were carried to
Washington, Ga., for interment.

BOLINGEROKE, Ga., August 5.—[Special.]—Dr. D. B. Sharey, an old and centinent physician, died here S turday merning of heart disease. He was in his seventy seventh year, and has resided nerabout fifty five years. He had been a member of the Methodist church difty-three years, and died in the rull triumph of the Coristian's fatth. He was for many years worshipful master of Well's Masconic lorge, and has been presiding officer in nearly all the temperance movements in this community since 1840, beginning with the old temperance societies and continuing through the Washingtonians. Sons of Temperance, Good Temperance the was skilled in his procession; was a man of broad culture and universally beloved for his upright walk among men. BOLINGEROKE, Ga., August 5,-[Special.]-Dr D

among men. THE NORTHE ASTERN CONTRACT. Believed to be Invalid Because Signed on Sunday. ATHENS, GA., August 5.—[Special.—Meeting a

gentleman well posted in railroad; matters, and who is an earnest advocate of the Clayton extension, he remarked:

"I feel no doubt but that Judge Estes will sustain the injunction, as it has always been his policy to give the people a hearing when they ask it. The citizens of Athens voted that subscription to the Northesstern, and the city council have no right to direct it into another channel unless by popular vote. In fact, I con't believe the trade already made with the Rich mond and Danville, by which the mayor and council gave them the Northesstern, is worth the paper it is written on, and must stand the test of isw. It can be proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the trade was signed on Sunday morning, after the clock had struck twelve, and hence it is illegal. Reliable witnesses can be produced to prove this fact." siop, he remarked:

The Georgia Midland Subscriptions. COLUMBUS, Ga., August 5 .- [Special.]-The committee on subscription to the Georgia Midland railroad has completed its work, having received in the neighborhood of \$155,000. Among those who came to the rescue toward the last was Colonel George P. Switt. Sr., who had all along been strongly opposed to the road. He subscribed \$1.000. The following committee has been anpointed to attend the meeting in Atlanta on Friday: G. Gunby Jordan, treasurer of the Eagle and Phenix mills, and president of the Georgia Midland: C. L. Davis, treasurer of the Georgia Midland, proprietor of Warm springs; Captain J. W. Woololk, John F. Flourney, George P. Swift, jr., Hon. L. F. Garrard, J. S. Garrett, Hon. W. A. Little, Messis. Joseph, M. M. Hirsch, E. J. Rankin, C. A. Etheredge, W. L. Tillman, T. M. Faley, M. T. Bergen, W. B. Slade, Hon. J. M. Russell, D. P. Dozier, and T. J. Pearce. All of these gentlemen are influential and enterprising business men and the first five named are directors of the

Georgia Midland. The Position of the Memphis and Charleston NEW YORK, August 5 .- Vice President Calvin C. Bryce, of the Memphis and Charleston railroad company, is quoted as saying: "The suit for the cancellation of the lease to the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad com-Virginia and Georgia railroad company is progressing, and in due time a decree cancelling the lease will be entered, and from that time on the Memphis and Charleston railroad will be operated as an independent corporation for the benefit of its bond and stock-bolders only. This is quite independent of the question whether any number of the stockholders, whether a majority or not, sell their stock to the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, the plan for which has been talked of but has not been consummated. No matter whether General Thomas or myself retain our interest in the stock, or transfer it to the East Tennessee company, the Memphis and Charleston railroad will be operated for the benefit of all its security holders, without discrimination or preference."

Taking effect at once there will be three steam ers per week sailing from Boston via Virginia, Ten persee and Georgia Air-Line via Norfolk. Days ailing, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Where Prohibition Did Prohibit. from the Campbell county, Ga., News. Did you think what a grand temperance speech that was made here Saturday? Fully two thousand people in town, and not a single drunken men seen I where is the man that says prohibition don't prohibit?

GEORGIA NEWS.

AS GATHERED FROM THE PRESS

The Peabody Scholarships Appointed in the State Normal College at Nashville, Cenn-An Exciting Snake Story-Arrest of a Murderer in White County, Btc.

The state school commissioner has just appointed to Peabody scholarships in the State Normal col lege at Nashville, Tenn., the following persons VIZ.: Miss Coralie Choate, Hawkinsville; Miss Hubert, Warrenton; Miss Nettie E. Moore, Walker county; Mr. Marcellus D. West, Cedartown; Miss Mr. mie Norris. Cartersville: Miss Susie I. Newton Union Point; Miss Sallie E. Kinnebrew, Clarke county; Miss Sallie Long, Atlanta; Miss Susia Bon chelle, Thomasville; Miss Mary G. Broome, La Grange; Mi s Clara Bradley, Atlanta, and Miss Mary Newton Cobb, Athens. We learn from the commissioner that there were many applicants of great promise and that it was exceedinly difficult

One of the most thrilling and exciting snake stories of the season is related by Captain White, of Sheffield. Mrs. White went out to a guiena nes and put her hand in to get the eggs out and discovered that she was just in the act of taking hold of a ceachwhip snake that was coiled up in the nest. The spake was about six feet long. Mr. Jeff Huson, of Rockdale, killed two dogs

and one polecat the other night, before nine o'cleek. A Swiss miner, with a shovel and pan, recently

made thirteen dollars of gold in one day in the Tanyard branch, near Dahlonega. A rousing barbecue was had Saturday in the Redbone district of Lee county, about eight miles above Albany. A large number from Albany attended and reported having had a royal time. All the Florida excursionists have returned to Albany and express themselves delighted with

their trip. Albany will soon have a cotton compress in op eration, the material for which is now ready for

shipment from Cincinnati. Mr. T. W. Terry has recently bought the turpentipe right to 30,380 acres of land in Clinch and Echols county. In Clinch he gets the Charles Strickland estate land, and in Ecnols he buys out Messis. Wiley and Staten.

Sam Edmonds, of Turnerville, fell into a well 5 feet deep, Monday morning. His injuries are severe, but not necessarily fatal.

The belled buzzard that has been creating so much excitement of late was belled on Ocean Por d, in 1859, by Cage Emerson, The Catholics of Bainbridge are organizing for purpose of building a church in that place.

Dr. Parker is at the head of the movement. General Anderson says that the next annual meeting of Beauregard Volunteers, of Lownder county, will be, for 1886, at his home or Dr. Rich-

ardson's. The Americus Republican says;
Mr. John Nicholson, who has just returned from an extended tour in the lone star state reports a most gloricus prospect for both corn and cotton. He visited his father while there, and says that the old gentleman will make a splendid crop and that his corn will average thirty-five bushels to the arc. He brought with him from Texas a pair of jeck rabbit's cars which are over five inches in length. These rabbits are very wonderful animals; so swift are they that the grey hound is the only species of dog that can overtake them in a fair chase on the prairies. The ordinary fex hound has no chance whatever, and would run himself to death in a day. The jack-rabbit is at least twice as large as the ordinary swamp rabbit of this section and can, we believe, outrue anything on earth in a fair race. The people live The Americus Republican says: anything on earth in a fair race. The people living on the prairies of Texas and other wester

The following is the tax returns of Rockdale county as furnished by the tax receiver, Mr. doctors 5, dentists 2, number of hands employ. ed 342, number of acres 538 618, value of city prop erty \$167,235 money, notes etc. \$163,766, merchandise \$49 965, stocks and bonds \$3,850, household and kitchen furniture \$57,126, jewelry \$3,732, stock \$93 631, tools and other property \$39 005; total \$1.109,231. These figures give a falling off in the total of \$50 281 from last year.

The Conyers South thus shows the wonderful turns of a fish pond: Cowing to the giving away of the storm ditches, Colonel W. L. Feek's magnificent fish poud broke on last Monday. The rain was severely hard, washing the land in that section terrioly. The pend covered unwards of an agre of land, and was lairly filled with fish. When the dam gave way, besides the numerous ones washed down the stream, over 400 pounds of fish, weighing from three to seven pounds apiece, were seined up In m three to seven pounds spicce, were seized up Eighteen hundred smaller fish were also caught weighing from half pound to three pounds. Be yound this millions of little froitsome fellow sported about in the shallow pond. This immense quantity of fish was translated to the colonel' of the ready will the destroyed one on her which other poud until the destroyed one can be rebuilted. All this number of fish is the product of fitten months growth, the poud being stocked or girally with 80 half grown carp.

A writer in the Thomaston Times says:

While out at Mr. Joe Bankston's several days ago, we were shown a squash three weeks old that measured five feet around. Mr. Bankston informs us that these squashes planted on good land and well cultivated will yield seventeen tons per acre. They are delicious for the table, and are an excilent food for hogs and cattle. He also showed us his 'Le Conte' or 'Sand pear' orchard vineyard, quince, apple and pear orchard. Some of his pear trees two years old (which were propegated by himself) contained forty or fifty pears, his larger ones in the same proportion. If every farmer would devote a little of his time to the raising of fruits, which beautifies and makes lovely his home, besides making a profit on the same, it would enhance the value of his property more than anything he could place upon it, considering the cost. It would become attractive for their soms and daughters. Instead of seeking towns and cittles they would rest within the quiet shades of domestic tranquility. We would have more farmers and better farmers.

Last week we published a short account of the A writer in the Thomaston Times says:

Last week we published a short account of the arrest, in White county, of a murderer in Oconee county, who had taken refuge at the house of one Elisha Thurmond, an uncle of his, about five miles from Cleveland, by Mr. Kinnemer, Judge Houston and others. It seems that Mr. Thurmond and his boys, who were away from home at the time of the arrest, were very much enra ed at the good citizens who were attempting to bring a brutal murderer who were attempting to bring a order introcercy to justice, and that they attacked the parties on their way to Cleveland, and attempted, though ineffectually, to rescue the prisoner from their custody by force. Whitehead was well armed at the time of the arrest, and had it not been for the great presence of mind of Judge Houston, his son and W. C. Oakes and their bravery and determination afterwards, justice would have been thwarted and the gallows cheated out of its victim.



Why Should the Heathen Rage?

OR SOME PEOPLE IMAGINE A VAIN THING.

Because the Old Reliable Swift's Specific is Doing More to Relieve the Sufferings of Humanity than All the Doctors and Imitations

Combined.

"Nothing succeeds like success" said Tallyrand. and another declared that "Success is the test of merit." Judged by either the world is convinced of the value and merit of Swift's Specific as the "King of Remedies" for all blood taint and poison in the human system. It is the only remedy which climinates the poison from and builds up the system at the same time. Where there is a perfectly pure state of the blood no disease can possibly exist. S. S. S. will most certainly purify the blood, as hundreds of the best citizens of Atlanta and Georgia can testify. The conclusion is not only logical, but reasonable, that S. S. S. meets the great want of the human race, as seventy-five per cent of the ailments of the human family arise from impure blood.

It is the Only ABSOLUTE CURE for Blood

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES CANCER.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES SCROFULA.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES OLD SORES. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

CURES ULCERS. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES BOILS.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES ERUPTIONS

CURES CATARRH. &WIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES ECZEMA.

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SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES RHEUMATISM

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES TETTER.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES "POISON OAK"

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

HEREDITARY OR

CURES SKIN DISEASES. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC REMOVES ALL TAINT

OTHER WISE. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

PURELY VEGETABLE

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC IS THE GREAT BLOOD REMEDY OF THE AGE

Caution te Consumers. Swift's Specific, like every other good remedy, is

mitated and counterfeited to a large extent. not to sell on merit of their own, but on the reputation of our article. Of course all that these imitators get is simply stolen from us. But the public who buys them is the greatest sufferer.

Since our Specific has gotten to be so staple, the price has been cut in some instances between Gruggists, and some dealers have been known to say they did not wish to sell it, because they could make more money on some potash and mercury imitation. This may be very well for the druggist, butis very bard on the sick man.

We advise consumers, therefore, to be careful to get the genuine swift's Specific and not to be imposed on by dealers who make an extra nickel at the expense of your health.

Send for Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY.

157 West 23d Street, New York.

FELTON'S FIGHT.

A BIG ATTACK ON THE CONVICT

LBASS SYSTEM. The Reform Prison Bill Practically Defeated in the House-Dr. Petron Then Risses and Demounces in Chaingang System and Talke Polis tics-A Bennation in the House.

Yesterday the reform prison bill was practically killed in the house, and its passage cannot be secured. A vote, however, has not

been reached. The event of the day was a speech made by Dr. Felton, which many regard as the opening of the campaign for governor.

The speech is printed in the proceedings. THE BILL COMES UP. Mr. Brandt having the floor proceeded with his remarks. He said in substance:

When you send these young criminals to your county chaingang for petty thefts, it is only a question of time, and a very short time, when they will reach the penitentiary. The juries, in trying young offenders, strain the benefits of reasonable doubt rather than send them to the chaingang, which means a moral death. The purpose of punishing crime is not only to deter others, but when you punish a man you should make him a better man.
Why don't you suggest something better
than this bill rather than try to tear it down? Brandt said he would vote for the bill as

Mr. Brandt said he would vote for the bill as it stood unless something better was offered he would vote for that. If the experiment was a failure, the money would not all be lost, as the property could be soid again. Those who have the bill might be in error, but if they were wrong, thank God, they would err on the nide of humanity and civilization. Mr. Humphries, of DeKalb, spoke in favor of the bill. In answering Mr. Harrell he said that the county convicts, as now managed, are very irreliable. They work awhile and run away. The institution would be self-supporting. Any farmer knows that. The labor would be reliable. Convict labor is the only reliable labor there is in the state.

MR. BALLARD, OF CAMPBELL, haid the farm could not be a success. A mar individually interested might make a success but the state would make a grand failure. Sh never did make a success at anything. The state could not even run the state road successfully. Mark it down—the thing would be a failure. One mean boy in a camp would do more harm than a mean man. It is a mistake to undertake to reform the young by putting them together. He said the gentlemen from the big counties were in favor of the bill, because they were specially interested in it. Ir he was from those counties he would probably be in favor of it. But the big coun-ties who have the juvenile offenders should

not ask the country counties to come up and help them. Campbell never had a criminal who would come under the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Hall, of Dodge, attacked the bill, saying is was a useless and impracticable measure. The present law is sufficient, and the lessess have vested rights that should not be disturbed. A great deal has been said about what the "narth" has been doing. He was not pattering very largely after the "parth." When the "parth" had anything wood he was that it and when she had anything good he would take it and when she had any-thing bad is would not take it. He hoped the bill would be killed so dead that Gabriel's trump in the last day would not revive it.

Irump in the last day would not revive it.

MR. ROBER OF RIGHMOND.

Mr. Rober of Richmond spoke very warmly in support of the bill. He said a majority of the young criminals in the cities come out of the country. He said the institution was practicable. It was true the inmates would be put in between the ages of ten and fifteen but they would stay there until they were older than that, and many would stay there until they reached their majority.

majority.

Mr. Hackett, of Catoosa, spoke in support, of the bill. He cared not where the waifs rame from; the question is are they Georgians and do they need Georgia's fostering care. In Catoosa county a boy was sentenced to the public works of the county and was put in the branch penitentiary in that county. He was insubordinate and one of the guards shot him to death. The grand jury indicted the to death. The grand jury indicted the guard and he was tried for murder, and the jury with indecent haste turned him loose, and he supposed that under the civil service he was promoted.

Mr. Lofley of Macon-Don't you proposed have guards?

Mr. Hackett—The juveniles will not be chained and their heads shaved and they will not feel disgraced when they leave the institution. They will feel that they are in the hands of the state. Will you sa one? One little girl? What is she worth? Go ask the mother upon whose knees she was dandled. Go ask the tather upon whose knees she prattled. What would you take for your's, Bir. All the gold from Ophir would not buy her. Mr. Hackett said if the

GENTLEMAN FROM DOUGHERTY Was old enough to have a child he would look slifferently at the bill.

Mr. Arnheim—Does the gentleman intend to say that the opponents of the bill are not believe that the opponents of the bill are not believe that the opponents of the bill are not believe the bill are

lo say that the opponents of the bill are not old enough?

Mr. Hackett—You will be in a few years, Mr. Hackett proceeded to arraign Mr. Arnheim for an intimation that the mother would swear falsely as to a child's age when he was put on trial.

Mr. Arnheim areas and explained that what he said was that the jury would strain their prerogative of giving the young prisone the benefit of the doubt as to age. Mr. Arnheim send with the said was that the jury would strain their prerogative of giving the young prisone the benefit of the doubt as to age. Mr. Arnheim said:

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The mother of a boy will stick to him when all others forsake him, and if moved by that all others forsake her oath to shield him, the

recording angel will drop a tear and blot from the book. [Applause.]

Mr. Hackett.—That's pretty, [Laughter. but is it true? but is it true? Mr. Calvin of Richmond, followed Mr. Hackett in a speech warmly advocating

Mr. Wheeler, of Walker, moved that the committee rise and report the bill adversely Mr. Harris, of Bibb, moved as a substitution that the committee rise and report the bill adversely better the committee rise and report the bill adversely better the committee report that the committee rise and report the bill adversely and the committee rise and report the bill adversely and the committee rise and report the bill adversely and the committee rise and report the bill adversely and the committee rise and report the bill adversely and the committee rise and report the bill adversely and the committee rise and report the bill adversely and the committee rise and report the bill adversely and the committee rise and report the bill adversely and the committee rise and report the bill adversely and the committee rise and report the bill adversely and the committee rise and report the bill adversely and the committee rise and report the bill adversely and the committee rise and the committee ris that the committee of the whole house rethe bill favorably.

This motion was lost by a vote of ayes

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DR. FELTON SPEAKS.

At that point Dr. Felton arose and bege apeaking. He started off by saying that his remarks day before yesterday concerning the centers of intelligence and wealth a meant no disrespect to any one. The center of wealth and intelligence, he said, were all centers of crime. He referred to himself as farmer, and said his bread was made by the plow. He referred to figures printed in years. plow. He referred to figures printed in yellerday's Constitution showing the great is crease in crime. It was enough, he said, startle every man in the civilized world. Aft argaing for a few minutes in advocacy of the bill, Dr. Felton said:

I have heard gentlemen get up here and a Bert that the present water is one looking

I have heard gentlemen get up here and a sert that the present system is one looking reformation. There is no law under Godhesven for your present system. It was a collect between the manipulating policians of the state of Georgia outsion of the state of Georgia outsion of and independent of law. Deny if you dare!" and the doctor brought his flown on his desk and glared defiantly around him. He seemed to be growing despera His face was as red as fire. His tall form

TREMBLED AS HE MOVED

here and there in the aisle into which he he walked when he began speaking. Note mumur of spplause greeted his utterances and strange feeling seemed to the possession of the house as a gray haired legislator proceeded to preach a funeral of his bill. "Reformation!" he claimed. "Where is one who has ever be tefermed! Where is the boy or girl that he

#### Why Should the Heathen Rage?

OR SOME PEOPLE IMAGINE A VAIN THING.

Because the Old Reliable Swift's Specific is Doing More to Relieve the Sufferings of Humanity than All the Doctors and Imitations Combined.

the value and merit of Swift's Specific as the

It is the Only ABSOLUTE CURE for Blood

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES CANCER

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES SCROFULA.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES OLD SORES

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES ULCERS

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES BOILS.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES ERUPTIONS

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES CATARRH.

& WIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES ECZEMA.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES RHEUMATISM

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES TETTER.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES "POISON OAK"

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

CURES SKIN DISEASES.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC REMOVES ALL TAIN'T HEREDITARY OR OTHERWISE.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC PURELY VEGETABLE.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC IS THE GREAT BLOOD REMEDY OF THE AGE.

#### Caution te Consumers.

Swift's Specific, like every other good remedy, is mitated and counterfeited to a large extent. tators get is simply stolen from us. But the public who buys them is the greatest sufferer.

Since our specific has gotten to be so staple, the price has been cut in some instances between druggists, and some dealers have been known to say they did not wish to sell it, because they could make more money on some potash and mercusy

gist, butis very bard on the sick man. get the genuine swift's Specific and not to be imposed on by dealers who make an extra nickel at

the expense of your health. Send for Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases.

> THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY. Drawer S, Atlanta, Ga'

157 West 23d Street, New York.

#### FELTON'S FIGHT.

A BIG ATTACK ON THE CONVICT LBASS SYSTEM

The Reform Prison Bill Practically Defeated in th peters Prison Bill President Delegation and Denoun the Chaingang System and Talks Polis tics-A Sensation in the House

Yesterday the reform prison bill was practically killed in the house, and its passage cannot be secured. A vote, however, has not been reached.

The event of the day was a speech made by Dr. Felton, which many regard as the opening of the campaign for governor. The speech is printed in the proceedings.

THE BILL COMES UP. Mr. Brandt having the floor proceeded with his remarks. He said in substance:

When you send these young criminals to your county chaingang for petty theits, it is only a question of time, and a very short time, when they will reach the penitontiary. The juries, in trying young offenders, strain the benefits of reasonable doubt rather than send them to the chaingang, which means a moral death. The purpose of punishing crime is not only to deter others, but when you punish a man you should make him a better man.

why don't you suggest something better than his bill rather than try to tear it down? Mr. Brandt said he would vote for the bill as it stood unless something better was offered, and if something better was offered he would vote for that. If the experiment was a failure, the money would not all be lost, as the property could be sold again. Those who have the bill might be in error, but if they were wrong, thank God, they would err on the pide of humanity and civilization.

Mr. Humphries, of DeKalb, spoke in favor Mr. Brandt said he would vote for the bill as

Mr. Humphries, of DeKalb, spoke in favor of the bill. In answering Mr. Harrell he said

that the county convicts, as now managed, are very irreliable. They work awhile and run away. The institution would be self-supporting. Any farmer knows that. The labor would be reliable. Convict labor is the only reliable labor there is in the state. MR. BALLARD, OF CAMPBELL,

haid the farm could not be a success. A man individually interested might make a success, but the state would make a grand failure. She never did make a success at anything. The never did make a success at anything. The piate could not even run the state road successfully. Mark it down—the thing would be a failure. One mean boy in a camp would do more harm than a mean man. It is a mistake to undertake to reform the young by putting them together. He said the gentlemen from counties were in favor of the bill. because they were specially interest. It he was from those counties he probably be in favor of it. But the big counlies who have the juvenile offenders should not ask the country counties to come up and help them. Campbell never had a criminal who would come under the provisions of the

Mr. Hall, of Dodge, attacked the bill, saying it was a useless and impracticable measure. The present law is sufficient, and the lessees e vested rights that should not be disturb-A great deal has been said about what "narth" has been doing. He was the "narth" has been doing. He was hot pattering very largely after the "narth" when the "narth" had anything good he would take it and when she had anything bid is would not take it. He hoped the bill would be killed so dead that Gabriel's trump in the last day would not revive it.

Mr. Robbe of Richmond spoke very warmly in support of the bill. He said a majority of the young criminals in the cities come out of the country. He said the institution was practicable. It was true the inmates would be put in between the ages of ten and MR. ROBBE OF RICHMOND. be put in between the ages of ten and fifteen but they would stay there until they were older than that, and many would stay there until they reached their

Mr. Hackett, of Catoosa, spoke in support of the bill. He cared not where the waifs came from; the question is are they Georgians and do they need Georgia's fostering care. In Catoesa county a boy was sentenced to the public works of the county and was put in the branch penitentiary in that county. He was dinate and one of the guards shot him the death. The grand jury indicted the guard and he was tried for murder, and the jury with indecent haste turned him loose, and he supposed that under the civil service he was promoted.

ivil service he was promoted.

Lofley of Macon—Don't you prepose to Mr. Hackett-The juveniles will not be chained and their heads shaved and they will not feel disgraced when they leave the institution. They will feel that they

are in the hands of the state. Will you save one? One little girl? What is she worth? Go ask the mother upon whose knees she was dandled. Go ask the tather upon whose knees Bhe prattled. What would you take for your's, Bir. All the gold from Ophir would not buy her. Mr. Hackett said if the

GENTLEMAN FROM DOUGHERTY was old enough to have a child he would look differently at the bill. Mr. Arnheim-Does the gentleman intend lo say that the of ponents of the bill are not

Mr. Hackett—You will be in a few years.
Mr. Hackett proceeded to arraign Mr. Arnheim for an intimation that the mother would swear falsely as to a child's age when he was

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recording angel will drop a tear and blot it from the book. [Applause.] Mr. Hackett.—That's pretty, [Laughter.] but is it true?

Mr. Hackett proceeded with his argument advocating the bill.

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At that point Dr. Felton arose and began speaking. He started off by saying that in his remarks day before yesterday concerning the centers of intelligence and wealth he meant no disrespect to any one. The centers of wealth and intelligence, he said, were also centers of crime. He referred to himself as a farmer, and said his bread was made by the plow. He referred to figures printed in yesterday's Constitution showing the great increase in crime. It was enough, he said, to crease in crime. It was enough, he said, to startle every man in the civilized world. After arguing for a few minutes in advocacy of the bill. Dr. Fellon said. . Felton said:

I have heard gentlemen get up here and as-sert that the present system is one looking to reformation. There is no law under God's heaven for your present system. It wasfa contract between the manipulating politicians of the state of Georgia outside of and independent of law. Deny it if you dare!" and the doctor brought his first down on his desk and glared defiantly around him. He seemed to be growing desperate. His face was as red as fre. His tall form

here and there in the aisle into which he had walked when he began speaking. Note mur-muref appleuse greeted his utterances and a strange feeling seemed to take possession of the house as the gray haired legislator proceeded to preach the funeral of his bill. "Reformation!" he exclaimed. "Where is one who has ever been reformed! Where is the boy or girl that has ever been sent back to life reformed! Not

one! Crime is multiplying and you are responsible for it! The chaingang system which you tolerate is responsible for it! These are facts. I know that this miserable, this damnable system has been covered up and disguised under the name of party success, and it has been said let it alone for party good."

Here the members looked at one another and winked, but

THE STILLNESS OF DEATS

reigned, and only the voice of the speaker could be heard.
"I know, sir," he continued "that this misrable system has entered into your political conventions. I know that often it has ruled with the power of an antocrat in your gubernatorial and congressional and county elections. Its ramifications enter every little back room caucus, and there are thousands of intelligent Georgand

incations enter every little back room caucus, and there are thousands of intelligent Georgians today who unhesitatingly assert that no man who opposes the convict lease system of Georgia could ever be governor or a member of congress, and in some counties could never be a member of the legislature. Speaking from a political standpoint, speaking as a democrat and a Georgian, I believe it would be wise to wipe out this miserable avature for the cake of wipe out this miserable system for the sake of the party and the state. Democrat! Go to the convention that nominated Grover Cleve-land. Its platform opposes bringing convict labor into CONFLICT WITH PREE LABOR!

You throw up your hat and shout for democracy when spoils is the fruit of the shout, but when adherence to principle is demanded, you meekly bow to the local bosses of your state. Note against this bill and you repudiate that platform. Mark you! You are surrounded by a cloud of witnesses today! I never cast a vote in my life since the old whig party went down that was not democratic to the core. By voting against this bill you throw the democratic platform to the winds. You practiagainst this bill you throw the democratic platform to the winds. You practi-cally say to the world we will preserve this quity, this abomination, this disgrace, this burning shame to Georgia because a few polit-cal bosses who can give you office and who are influential in giving you office demand the surrender. For their benefit you

THROW DEMOCRACY TO THE DOOS.

Mr. Turner of Troup—Does the gentleman charge that every man who votes against this ill is actuated by fear?
Mr. Felton-Not at all. But I repeat with mphasis that the man who votes against this bill puts himself outside of the democratic

platform upon which Grover Cleveland was nade the president of the United States.

Mr. Hopson—Is not your speech a reflection on Governor McDaviel and every man connected with the penitentiary system.

Mr. Felton, with sarcasm—Reflection! Reflection!! I say reflection!!! Have you never seen a man who could talk beautifully and eloquently for the people, and against monopolies, and against ring rule, and against corolies, and against ring rule, and against cor-rupt political influences, that when he got into effice somehow imperceptibly slided off with the ring and with corruption?

Mr. Hopson, pale with excitement and an-

ger-Don't you believe the people of Georgia are willing to put Governor McDaniel's religion scainst yours?
Mr. Felton—Oh, yes, but religion has nothing to do with this matter—nothing in the world. Religion! I didn't know religion had been alluded to. I am

TALKING ABOUT POLITICS. not about religion. I am impugning no man's religion. I never did in my life. I only assert here as is my right that I believe the miserable system that has no argument to defend it, is to be perpetuated because it is in the interest of the political besses that manage the democratic party of Georgia.

Mr. Lofley—Do you claim that the passage of this bill will break up the lease system?

system?

Mr. Felton—This will be an entering wedge, and will teach these lessees that they are not supreme over the convicts of Georgia. It will teach these lessees that the courts and the legislature have a higher power than what is called vested rights, that the people of Georgia can dispose of their convicts according to their own sweet will. They see the tendency.

The doctor spoke at some length on the present state of affairs, by which chaingang labor is brought into competition with free labor. He spoke especially of the wedge, and will teach these lessees that the

that are going into the Georgia capitol, and of the fact that convict brick have wiped out the brick industry in Atlanta, so far as free labor

brick industry in Atlanta, so far as free laber brick are concerned.

Speaking further the doctor said:
God help me, for patience has ceased to be a virtue. It is intolerable, and the only rea-sen the people have not risen up and hurled from power such an iniquity is the appeal has never been made to them. You can't keep this question from the people. I deal in no threat. God knows I don't. If there is anything I desire it is the peaceful and quiet prosperity of Georgia, the sweet peace and prosperity that settles down upon a prospercus and contented people. But I tell you you or at keep this question from the ballot box.

ct "t keep this question from the ballot box.

The people will

NOT SUBMIT TO THE OUTERAGE
that you are attempting to perpetrate.
I do hope that the democratic party
will take charge of this matter
and reform it inside of the party. I hope they
will reform it in their legally constituted convention. Let us live up to the doctrines that
we promulgate. After we have secured the
votes don't let us abandon the principles—
consistency is all that I ask.

consistency is all that I ask.

After referring to the profits the lessees get and to the poor common school system and other matters, Dr. Felton closed by saying of the men who stood with him: Thank God when they are dying, when they have turned their faces to the wall and all earthly light is being extinguished the support they give this measure will be

A BRIGHT ARCH lighting and making hopeful and bright the path that leads to an endless rest. No man will regret it when dying, no man will regret it when rendering his accounts to the God of mercy. With this I rest my record, and with this I rest the appeal for this measure.

Throughout the speech there was no applause, and at its close there was a deathlike stillness.

Mr. Harris, of Bibb, secured the floor, but before he began speaking the house adjourned and he will have the floor today. No vote on the bill was taken.

When the session met Mr. Turner, of Troup, arose to a question of privilege in reference to the refusal of the West Point railroad to grant him a pass. He had a letter read from Colonel L. P. Grant. It enclosed a pass and explained that Mr. Gabbett's action in refusing the pass was based on a misapprehension. Mr. Turner said he was opposed to accepting such favors, and he would decline the pass.

Under a suspension of the rules, the following bills were read a first time:

By Mr. Watkins of Gilmer.—To change the time of holding the superiour courts of Fan nin and Gilmer counties.

and Gilmer counties.

By Mr. Goodwin of Coweta-To authorize by Mr. Goodwin of Cowets to subscribe Son toward a confederate monument.

A resolution by Mr. Word, of Carroll, was passed directing the governor to deliver to Bowden institute 80 stands of arms.

The senate met at 16 o'clock, President Pro-Tem. Davidson in the chair. Prayer was of-fered by Rev. John Jones, chaplain, after which the journal was read.

Mr. Rankin gave notice that at the proper time he would move to reconsider the action of the genate in adopting section 8 of the general

the senate in adopting section 8 of the general local option bill.

The privileges of the senate were tendered Judge B. H. Bigham of Troup, Hon. James Whitehead of Warren, Colonel G. M. Napier of Walker, Dr. J. W. Mercier of Quitman, ex-Senator G. H. Holton and ex-Representative J. T. Carter of Appling.

Consideration of the general local option bill was resumed, section 9 being taken up for discussion, with Mr. Lewis on the Scor.

Mr. Lewis argued that the bill was unconstitutional in its present shape. The bill excluded counties that have already acted from the provisions of the measure, and conduced

the operations of the bill to those counties that bave not acted. For this reason he thought the measure was not a general bill, but a local

Mr. Maddox said that the bill would become operative after the laws now existing in cer-tain counties had expired. His object in put-ting in his amendment was to make the bill conservative. He was opposed to striking out the 9th section. Mr. Thornton did not think that the 9th section or any other portion of the bill was Mr. Thornton did not think that the 9th section or any other portion of the bill was constitutional, and would vote against the bill for that reason. He thought that the power to make laws for the government of the people was vested in the legislature. The bill delegates this power to the people. The constitution adopted by the people gave this authority to the legislature. The legislature had no authority to shirk the responsibility and throw it on the people. This could not be done unless by a strict violation of the constitution. Mr. Thornton's argument was a very strong one and received the earnest attention of the senate.

Mr. McBride opposed the argument made

Mr. McBride opposed the argument made by Mr. McBride opposed the argument made by Mr. Thornton.

The motion to strike out the section and replace it with Mr. Thornton's substitute was voted upon and lost by a vote of 24 to 4.

The ninth section, as amended by Mr. Maddox, that no county that has already voted prohibition shall hold another election for two vers after the holding of the problem. years after the holding of the election, was

The motion to reconsider the eighth section, made by Mr. Rankin, came up, and the mo-tion prevailed. He stated that there were numerous reasons why he wanted the section as amended reconsidered. One was that he did not think the section as amended was a very creditable production in its present shape; another was that he did not favor giving the divergence. ing the druggists a monopoly of the liq

The section was read.

Mr. Rankin moved its adoption.

Mr. Davidson moved to amend section 8 so as to allow druggists to keep spirituous li-quors, to be dispensed upon the prescription

practicing physicians. He made a strong argument in favor of his amendment. He sent to the desk and had read the published opinions of Senators Bayard, Sherman and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher who held that the whisky traffic could not be controlled by legislative acts. Their opinions were that prohibition had been a failure where

Mr. Rankin moved to defer further consideration of the bill until Friday. Mr. Mox moved to adjourn until 3 p. m., and sume the consideration of the measure. W these two motions were under [consideration the hour of adjournment arrived.

Hon. William H. Felton will occupy the pulpit of the First Baptist church Sunday porning next. general local option bill will come up the senate again today. About all of the members have made up their minds how they

The gallaries failed to respond with its usual, allowance of ladies yesterday.
Senator Day was granted leave of absence on account of sickness. The senate is a hard working body.

vill vote, and speach making has little or no

No Mystery About it, There are no mysteries or secrets about the empounding of Brown's Iron Bitters. The preparation of iron is the only one that can e taken without injuring the teeth or stomach.

t gives vigor to the feeble, life to the debiliated, and health to the dyspeptic. You need not fear to give it to the most delicate child. Mrs. Emma Williams, of Starkweather. Miss., says, "It relieved my daughter of dyspepsia, and myself of general debility."

The total yield of Georgia mines is now about 55 000 a month, or \$400,000 a year in gold but

OHOLERA, DYPTHERIA, FEVERS, MALA-lia, prevented by the use of REED & CARN-RICK'S SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (Disin/sectant.) Recommended by the Public Health Association as SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER DISINFECTANTS AND GERMICIDES. Sold everywhere. Send for Pamphlet. 182 Fulton Street, New York.

Prohibition may not reform the old copers, but it will save the young and make the rising genera-tion a sober one,

Ten drops of ANGOSTURA BITTERS impart a delicious flavor to all cold drinks and prevent all Summer Diseases. Try it and you will never be without it, but be sure to get the world renowned ANGOSTURA, manufactured only by tured only by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

All that is expected of anybody is to do the very best they can under all the circumstances. If good intentions fail, try again.

All Weakness of Genical Organs, Sexual All Workness of Sealing Organs, sexual impotency, and nervous disorders permanently cured in thirty days, by the genuine Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills. Bottles 50 pills \$1.25, 190 pills \$2.00, 299 pills \$3.50, 400 pills \$6.00. Magnus & Hightower, corner Pryor and Decatur streets, Atlants. Wholessis by Lamar, Rankin and Lamar.

When that houest hour comes, as coms it must; when the acts of life are reviewed, the memory of leading others astray will be the bitterest drop in the cup of remerse.

ADELINA PATTI, the great songstress, says of Solon Palmer's perfumes, toilet soaps and other toilet articles: "I unhesitatingly pronunce them superior to any I ever used." Principal depot, 374 and 376 Pearl street, N. Y.

The difference between a man and a pitcher lies in the fact that a man may be broken and full at the same time. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A Reliable Article Dr. E. Cutter, Boston., Mass., says: "I found it to realize the expectations raised, and regard it as a reliable article."

Show not yourself glad at the misfortune of anther, though he were your enemy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces infiammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. 25

Those who excel in strength are not most likely o show a contempt for weakness. Nervous Debilitated Men

Nervous Debilitated Men.
You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the
use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with
Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy
relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility.
loss of Vitaity and Manhood, and all kindred
troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood
guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated
pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc.,
mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

With contentment the lowest havel is more of a place than the loftiest mansion. Diogenes lived happy in a tub.

#### A Druggist's Story. Mr. Isaac C. Chapman, Druggist, Newburg

N. Y., writes us: "I have for the past ten years sold several gross of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, I can say of it what I cannot say of any other med cine. I have never heard a customer speak of it but to praise its virtues in the highest manner. I have recommended it in a great many case sof Whooping Cough, with the happiest effects. I have used it in my own family for

many years; in fact, always have a bottle in

Old papers for wrapping paper at constitution office at sq cents a

the medicine closet ready for use."

#### DELICIOUS SHADES.

WHICH SHELTER A CHARMING GEORGIA RESORT.

New Rolland Springs and the Attractions Which are Offered There-Fifteen Hundred Feet Above the Sea-The Charms of Water, Air and Good Hotel Mar

NEW HOLLAND SPRINGS, Ga., August 5 .-Special Correspondence - August is a month of rest. It is between seasons. The full flush of summer has come and business of almost every kind comes to a halt while the long,

sultry days slowly glide toward the autumu. Everybody who can take a few days of rest from the common cares and wonted burdens of life is doing so now. At this delightful re sort there are about one hundred and fifty people drinking its crystal, invigorating water, and luxurating in the cool breezes which are constantly stirring the leafy glories of the great oaks that guard it.

New Holland has never known

STOR A GAY SKASON as it is now enjoying. Since it opened in June there has been a large and steady patronage from all parts of the state, and now the season is at its height. The next month will be a period of unbroken pleasure and brilliant gayety at this charming resort. A two hour's run on any one of three daily trains by the Richmond and Danville railroad from Atlanta places the pleasure-seeker who has turned his eyes longingly toward New Holland at a rus-tic depot where a smiling welcome awaits him. Three hundred yards away, nestling in the

foliage of a magnificent grove, are the hotel and cottages. They are reached by a gravel-led walk which winds through a lovely park. At the foot of the hill on which the hotel stands, bubbles forth one of the most wonderful springs in the state, It is enclosed in a boxing eighteen feet square in which the water rises to a depth of three feet and then flows out into a beautiful rivulet, whose course through the park is marked by the ribbon of bright green grass which tringes its pebbly way. That the water of this spring is a most valuable agent in the cure of various ailments is demonstrable, not only by an analysis of its properties, but by the more valuable evidence of these who have tried it and found the benefits it can confer. The following analysis

Lime carbonate.

Magnesium carbonate.

Potassium carbonate...

Sodium chloride...... ...0,167

pleasant to drink than many mineral waters.

The total amount of solid ingredients is small, but carbonic acid gas is present in such small, but carbonic acid gas is present in such quantities that it is constantly escaping from the surface of the water.

The water is much more beneficial when arank at the spring with the gas fresh and strong in it. Besides this great spring there is the Little Lime spring, which is small only in comparison with the bold burst a few yards away from it. The principal properties of this water are the carbonates of potassium and sedium with carbonic acid gas and lime. The effect of this water upon the disease of the effect of this water upon the diseases of the kidneys is remarkably fine. Then there is the Little Sulphurspring, the water of which is very strong and works wonders in purifying and enriching the blood.

The exhaustless supply and the variety of water is one of the attractions of the place.

Passing up the hill from the great apring. wide verandah sweeping around the entir otel, offers a delightful retreat with its easy

botel, offers a delightful retreat with its easy chairs and its swinging hammocks.

In the office which opens out on the verandah are found the genial proprietors, Messrs. Calloway and Camp. Ed Calloway is known of all men as the prince of hotel clerks. Mr. Camp is a gentleman of superb business qualities who counts his friends all over Georgia. Assisting this strong tam is Mr. Will Davis, of Atlanta, who holds the position of cashier. Everything about the hotel and throughout the cottages speaks of the character of the management. The perfect neatness, the admanagement. The perfect neatness, the admirable arrangement, the quick and careful attention bestowed on every guest, are the re-sult of excellent system and intelligent man-

A dozen cottages, situated at convenient distances from the hotel, give with the main building, a capacity for the complete comfort

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY GUEST The most frequent complaint of resorts is that after their bracing air and excellent waters have whetted the appetite it finds insufficient satisfaction at the table. Any dream that such may be the case at New Holland is dissipated when the dining room is thrown open and its treasures are tried. The country around the aprings is rich in the products of the garden, the dairy and the poultry yard. It brings daily tribute to the hotel. This supply is supplemented by the choicest offerings of the city market, which come on every train. The luxuries of city and country life are thus The luxuries of city and country life are thus shorded. In the culinary department the best talent is employed to prepare this good material, and in its finished and tempting shape it is served by courteous and efficient waiters. After dinner there is a charm in the shaded cottages or the breezy hotel rooms, where the bright hours of the afternoon can be passed in the shaded.

sweet siestss.

In the cool of the day the lawns and parks are filled with merry groups at croquet, lawn tennis and ether diversions. The woodland

tenns and ether diversions. The woodland walks tempt to quieter and more remantic enjoyments. After tea there is always seme pleasant event. A literary or musical entertainment sometimes comes before the regular evening hop for which Wurm's elegant orchestra discourses delightful music. There is pleasure

to every taste and disposition.

A pleasanter place for study, for rest, for pleasure, for meditation or for health cannot be found. Radiating in every direction be found. Radiating in every direction through the forests and over the hills are fine roads which invite to the pleasures of the wheel and saddle. New field and sits 1,500 feet above the sea level. It has unfailing breezes, bearing health and joy to all that dwell under its hospitable shades. Fow reserts in the country have anything like this allitude. It is assectably attractive now, and altitude. It is especially attractive now, and a more delightful place to spend the heated term is not to be found. There is gayety for those who wish to be gay, and quiet for those who seek repose. For all there awaits in these hills, in these bright, crystal waters, and under these cool, so shades, rest from the cares of life and priceless blessings of purified blood and vigorated strength. It is good to be here.



#### DR. JOHN BULL'S

# Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

### FEVER and ACUE

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

Or CHILLS and FEVER.

The proprietor of this colebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases.

the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, requires conthartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonio, a single dose three or four doses of the Tonio, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. BULL'S WORM DESTROYER, The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY. angl-asm sat mon thur & wky top col n

#### FROM THE BIG HOUSE TO THE KITCHEN.

TROY. Ala., July 16th, 1885. TO THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR

Co., Atlanta, Ga. Gentlemen: .

We are having a fine trade on your Female Regulator at this date. A physician who is deal-ing with us is now prescribing it for a lady who has had dis YEARS. She has been under the treatment of a number physicians and has been out of her bed in TWO YEARS. Her husband told me today that on yesterday (using his words) she went from the "big house to the kitchen" to eat her dinner, and says he wonderful improvement and taking BRADFIELD'S FEMALE

Yours truly JOHN W. HOLLAN. of Hollan, Collier & Davison, Wholesale Druggists

Ladies suffering from troubles

peculiar to their sex, no matter what kind, can find relief and cure in a bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator. Send for our book containing valuable informa-

tion for women. It will be mailed free to appli-THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. Box 28, Atlanta, Ga.

Sold by all druggists.

#### VALUABLE CENTER CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE. EALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR the next 30 days for the purchase of the property belonging to the city known as the Hook and Ladder Company building, situated on Broad street near the Broad street bridge, this lot is situated in the very heart of the city, and has on it a three-story brick building. Terms of sale, half pash, balance in six months with 8 per cent. Interest from date of sale. The right to roject any and all bids reserved.

W. M. MIDDLEBROOKS,
Chairman Com. Pub. Bidgs and Grounds.
H. C. STOKDELL,
Chairman Board of Fire Masters.
Atlanta, July 8, 1685.

SHOLMES' SURE CURES MOUTH WASH and DENTIFRICE Cures Bleeding Gums, Ulcers, Sore Mouth, Sore Throat Cleanes the Teeth and Purifies the Breath; Throat Cleanes the Teeth and Purifies the Breath; Throst Cleanses the Teeth and Purifies the Breath; used are recommended by leading dentists. Free pared by Das. J. P. & W. R. Houses, Dentists, Macon, Ba. Fat Bale by all druggists and dentists.

OPECIAL NOTICE: I HAVE MOVED MY OF-fice from No. 5, Whitehall, to 27, Marietta st. 25 Several of you owe me small bills. Please call and pay. If I am not in, fak Mark W. Johnson or the bookkeeper for your bill. 25/1 am now in the seed and implement ousiness (Mark W. Johnson & Co.) and will thank my friends for their patron-age. Gratefully, Joseph H. Johnson. thucksun

MISCELLANEOUS A TLANTA ENTERPRISE WILL COUNT.—
Wilson & Stiff manufacture a gauze, furnish a folding frame, cords and pullies for \$1.50.

DEBSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE A FIRST class stock of drugs will find it to their advantage to examine the stock of drug; fixtures, etc, formerly owned by Dr. W. C. Asher, at 212 Martetta street, which must be sold in the next ten days. Call and examine stock. C. J. Simmons, receiver.

TOR RENT—COTTAGE 62 WALTON ST. CORner Cone, during aummer, furnished or unfurnished, gas, water and telephone. Apply Hopple Bros., a Kimbell house, Wall st. su we th

TOR RENT—BRICK RESIDENCE, NINE ROOMS,
No. 182 Bouth Forsyth street. Apply to Asron.
Hass. 36 Alabams street.

TO RENT—A DESIRA BLE HOUSE WITH ALL,
conveniences, furnished or unfurnished, near
street car. Terms reasonable. Address K., Constitution office.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, WITH AT tendance, gas and bath. Terms mederate orner Forsyth and Brotherton. thur sat.

TO RENT-TWO OR THREE CONNECTING rooms unfurnished, to parties without small collden. Apply at once, 57 Poplar street, near post dice. FOR RENT-Miscellaneous.

WEHAVEAN ELEGANT TWO STORY BOARDing house, is rooms, near passenger depot.
Rent reasonable. Leak & Lyle. thurdsum
TUR RENT—STORE ROOM NO. 34 AND THE
2d and 3d floors over Nos. 34 and 35 Decatur st.
Apply at No. 36 Decatur st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID STOCK OF DRUGS and druestore fixtures, located at 212 Marietta street, at private sale. Call and examine atock.

C. J. Simmons, receiver.

A BOOK OF 100 IRONOLAD WAIVER NOTER with mortgage clause costs sixty can't and A with mortgage clause costs sixty cents, and is a good investment for the business man. We will send the book, postpaid, upou receipt of sixty cents. Address. The Constitution.

FOR SALE-Building Material.

LUMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, KILN DRY dressed flooring, Atlanta Lumber Co., Yards Humphries st., and E. T., V & Ga. R. R.; office, 43 Marietta.

FOR SALE-Real Estate.

DETERS PARK—A LOT ON THE CORNER OF Kimball and Cherry streets 63x106; also the adjoining property, two story house, lot 50x108 Apply F. A. D., 858 Marietta et. 2t

WANTED-Boarder

PARTIES WISHING GOOD BOARD WILL DO well to consult this column.

GOOD BOARDING HOUSE KEYPER CAN W ANTED BOARDERS—A CHOICE FRONT room, handsomely furnished, with first class board and accommodations at the brick residence, 19 Houston st.

WANTED-Board. WANTED-TWO ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN A quiet family for gentleman and wife. State terms and location. Address N. M. N.

STRAYED FROM MY PREMISER, 30 CAPITOI D avenue, on Wednesday, 5th, a fine red and white cow, white face, short horns, one half Jrassy and one half Jysahire. A liberal reward will be paid for her return. J. D. Stocker, Atlanta.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BREAD AND cake baker for day work. Address at once W. S. Stallings, Covington, Ga. thucaua WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO UNDER-made clothing. A permanent position for an energetic man with good reference, State salary, P. O. Box 2:0, Montgomery, Ala. fri.satcsuu Energetic man with good reference, State salary, P. O. Box 2:0, Montgomery, Ala. fri.satcsuu Energetic Canvassers Wanted For Atlanta, Columbus, Savannah, Macon, Augusta. Montgomery, Mobile. Write at once to B & W. care Constitution; after 3 p.m. to Barnett & Williams, Athens, Georgia. WANTED—HEAD WAITER—ONE WHO UN-derstands his business and will attend to it can get a good place at the New Rome Hotel; also two diningroom waiters wanted. Apply to The New Rome Hotel, Rome, Ga. New Bome Hotel, Rome, Ga.

WANTED—SEVERAL ACTIVE MEN TO SELL
our popular sewing machines in this city and
in other sections of this and adjoining states. Call
upon or address Wheeler & Wilson Man'i'g Co., 71
Whitehall st.

WANTED-A WOMAN OR GIRL WHO UNDERstands cooking and general housework. No.
135 Decatur street.

WANTED-LADIES AND GENTI.EMEN IN
City or country to take light work at their
own homes. St to \$1 a day easily made: work sent
by mail; no canvassing. We have good demand
for our work, and furnish steady employment.
Address, with stamp, Crown M't'g Company. 234
Vine street, Cincinnatt. Ohio.

PROMINENT, TEACHER, OF TEN YEAR ence, S. C.

SITUATIONS WASTED .- Males.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Females. A LADY WHO IS COMPETENT DESIRES EM-ployment as teacher of young children in a school or family. Address Miss A. B., box 493, At

WANTED-Miscellancous, WANTED-A LARGE QUANTITY OF LUMber, Laths and Shingles, to be used in the erection of a new dormatory and dining half for Clark University, Atlanta. Address Adams Bres., 106 East 8th street. Chattanooga, Tenu ASTED-BUSINESS MEN. TO SEND GLATT Cents to THE CONSTITUTION for a book of 138 Irouclad mortgage notes, waiving homesteed and the garnishment of wages.

WANTED-Agents WANTED-LADY AGENTS, NOVELTIES IN ladies' and children's wear. Over forty new designs: nothing like them; sell as fast as shown. Over 1,000 agents make \$100 monthly; address, with stamp, & H. Campbell & Co., 9 South May street. Chicago. atreet, Chicago.

A GENTS WANTED FOR "LIFE AND SERVICES OF General Grant," the most salable edition published. Do not delay to secure territory at once. "Boom" Boom!" Address G. W. Borland Pub Go., 198 State at . Chicago, Ill.

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WILSON & STIFF HEADQUARTERS FOR Mosquito Nets, Fixtures, Electric Lamps, Domestic and Household Sewing Machines.

Osfrium Frathers Cleaned, Dyrad and Curled by artistic workmen, also kid gloves cleaned. I. Phillips. 18 N Broad st. tn th su-ti Wilson & Srife Select AGENTS FOR THE Mosquito and Extension Toilet frames, manufactured at Col. Houston's Mill near Decatur, Ga. Call and see.

TO LOAN ON APPROVED COMMERCIAL PAPER
Will hold as collateral to notes diamonds or
fine jewelry. Chas. C. Nelson, 16% Whitehall.
th au tu ti TO 10AN-35,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST CLASS city property. 5 years in one loan preferred. Address Safety, P. O. Box No 183. sun thurs



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THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE PREE, AT \$1 PER MONTH, \$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS LEADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS BOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION. Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, AUGUST 6, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states at 1 a. m.: Generally fair weather, variable wirds, generally southerly, nearly stationary temperature. East Gulf states: Fair weather, except on the coast, local rains, variable winds, a slight rise in temperature.

THE reports from Marseilles show an alarming increase in the number of cholera ceses, and justifies the fear that the disease cennot be kept within its present limits.

In Alabama the crops, cotton and corn, are reported to be unusually promising. Cotton is ten per cent better than at the same time last year. Reports of caterpillar rayages are few, and it is not believed that any serious disaster will take place.

THE representatives of the men who fought General Grant while the war was going on, met in New York yesterday and passed resolutions of an eloquent and touching nature. General Gordon, the knightliest living soldier of the south, presided.

THE St. Louis Republican says there are swarms of probibitionists in Georgis and they are talking about Senator Colquitt for the presidency in 1888. There are no prohibitionists in Georgia in the political sense. Prohibition here is a local and a non-partisan

THE robbery of the fund for the confederate soldiers' home is a calamity which can hardly be measured by dollars and cents. It deprives the poor veterans of a sustenance of which many of them stood sadly in need, and probably kills the enterprise of the home entirely.

THE Kansas cattlemen, who have been encroaching upon the lands of the Indians, have grown very reckless in their assertions. They told the president that there was not land enough in Texas to graze their stocks. And yet there are over thirty million acres of school lands alone in that state.

GEORGE ERRINGTON is an Irish member of parliament with English predilections. During his recent efforts to bribe the pope into an anti Irish act, he was indiscreet enough to write a letter which will not bear the light of day. He was taunted with it in the house of commons, and took refuge behind a question

REFORMING CRIMINALS

The discussion of the reform prison bill so-called, that has been going on in the house of representatives, is exceedingly interesting. People will differ as to the necessity of such legislation, but there can be no doubt that its consideration by the general assembly is timely. It is timely, because it will lead the good people of the state to consider another and a more serious problem that will have to be solved before a reform prison, or prison reform, can be expected to accomplish any-

This problem is the remarkable attitude of the negroes toward the negro convicts. It is probable that we have alluded to this matter before, but it is worth alluding to again. There is not a negro convict in the chaingang today, no matter what the nature and extent of his crime, but knows that he will be regarded in the light of a martyr when he issues from the prison. Not only this, he will be feasted and made much of, and he will feel, if he has any feeling at all in the matter, that it is worth serving in the chaingang to be made the recipient of the henors which are forced on him. Cake walks are organized for his benefit, and he is made to understand that it is a very fine thing to be a

criminal and a graduate of a chaingang. So long as the negroes continue to make crime a badge of social distinction and to regard the chaingang as an institution which confers honor instead of shame on its graduates, just so long will prison reform prove to be unavailable. The thing to reform is the the attitude of the pegroes. Just how this reform is to be brought about we do not

It is a matter. however, that ought to b brought to the attention of the negro preachers and leaders. But just here is another difficulty. In the Fulton county chaingang there is a negro who is serving a term for cheating and swindling, and his church has made repeated efforts to pay him out. He was one of the pillars, and the other members feel lonely without him.

If there is to be any reform at all, it should begin before the prison doors open and close. THE MODERN ARGUMENT.

President Cleveland's reply to the irrepres sible cattlemen was what everybody expected it would be, concise and emphatic. These men, who have been engaged in violating the law, vider every republican administration, have been considerably puffed up with their importance, and their recent visit to Washington was undertaken with the view of seizing the administration by the slack of its garments and turning it around in the air, so to speak.

The main argument advanced by these cattlemen is typical in its nature, and is well worth considering as one of the most significant signs of the times. Their memor al does not set forth that they are occupying the Indian lands rightfully or according to law; not at all. It simply sets forth the fact that they have invested \$7,000,000 in this illegal business, and that if they are compelled to take themselves off the reservation they will be subjected to severe pecun-

Think of the argument! Is an investment of seven millions of dollars to be kicked around simply because it is employed in swindling somebody? Heaven preserve us, Mr. President! What is to become of capital? As Mr. Cleveland has dealt with the cattlemen, so he should deal with the whisky speculators. He should compel them to pay their taxes just as other citizens are compelled to pay theirs. The decisions whereby these whisky men have been permitted to use, without interest, millions of dollars of the peoples' money have been brought about by bribery and corruption, but the argument they have employed is precisely similar to that advanced by the cattlemen. They say to the government, "We have a large amount of capital at stake, and if we are compelled to use a part of it to pay our taxes we shall

be embarrassed." That is the modern argument in favor of wrong-doing. Don't pester capital! Let it alone! Let it oppress the poor and work injustice to the whole country; but don't pester it, because if you do, the capitalists

will lose something or other, or fail to make as much as they thought they would. CONCERNING HOLINESS AND FAITH

CURES. In the last number of The Way of Life, a paper published at Gainesville "for the promotion of holiness," the Rev. A. J. Jarrell, of Athens, has a very interesting communication.

Alluding to the controversy over the doctrine of holiness, Mr. Jarrell admits that the believers in it are largely to blame for the present discussion. They have done wrong, Mr. Jarrell says, not knowingly, but they have blundered, and a blunder was signal enough for the attack.

The mistake has been made in linking faith-healing with the work of spreading holiness. It is not needed as a part of the work, and when God answers prayer and restores the sick, it should be kept to ourselves. The fact should not be published. Says Mr. Jarrell: "By the grace of God we will never be a party to any such course. It is simply revolting to Christian intelligence to run before the public, or into the press, with a case of faith-healing every time Christians pray for the sick and they recover, and then to have controversies through the press as to whether it was medicine or grace that did the work, as though it could not be both, or even neither. I do not speak too strongly when I say this is revolting to Christian intelligence,'

The boliness people, according to this

writer, have nothing to do with faith-healing. They were sent to rescue men from their sins, not their aches. Another blunder has been in being drawn into print by reporters, thus giving expression to views which are not representative. Doubtless the reporters misunderstand some things, and the persons in terviewed were not as careful or as wise as they ought to have been. All the views of the holiness people are contained in Wesley's little book. Those who hold any other views are not representative men, and should leave the ranks forever. It is conceded that "there has been the appearance of boasting and of uncharitableness" among the believers in holiness. But it has been only in appearance. Still, the "appearance of evil" has been there. Mr. Jarrell appeals to his brethren to be little, lowly and loving, and to do all in their power, without any parade of numbers, reflections upon others, or uncharitableness to remove this

appearance of evil as others see it. These are substantially the points conained in Mr. Jarrell's appeal "to all lovers of holiness in Georgia," and they will be read with interest by those of our readers who have kept pace with the discussion of the question.

JUDGE REESE ON CONSTITUTIONS. We print this morning one of the most important contributions ever made to the political history of Georgia, Judge Reese's paper, read before the state bar association esterday, on the constitutions of Georgia. We have had, from first to last, eight con

stitutions. With patient research and wise discrimination Judge Reese has reviewed them all; giving in a marvelously small space the leading features, the intent and purpose of them all. Every intelligent citizen of Georgia who wishes to keep informed on the organic law of his state should study Judge Reese's paper carefully, and then file it away for reference. It can't be disguised that the friends of the present constitution will soon have to fight for its existence. We are not these and concern ourselves but little from the standpoint of those who would defend it. We believe that it is cumbersome, unwisely restricted, awkward, illiberal and out of keeping with the spirit of true material progress with which Georgia is imbued and on which her destiny depends. It has been from first to last a hindrance and an obstacle. Nothirg but a sense of economy and the general disposition to give even a lame experiment a chance to work itself out, has kept the people from demanding its revision long before this. As it is there are two bills already introduced in the present general assembly looking towards the calling of a constitution al convention. These bills may not pass at the present session; it is likely they will not; possibly it is best they should not. But it will be well for the intelligent voter to inform himself, as we go along, on the history and the drift of the constitutions of our state. Constitution making is likely to become a

live issue in the near future. Judge Reese's paper is not only able and exhaustive, but it is timely also. TOBACCO AND AMBLYOPIA, The anti-tobacconists are not asleep. They will be heard from as soon as there is a lull in the temperance agitation, and they will not be satisfied with any half way measures. People who have not looked into the matter would be surprised to see what a quantity of anti-tobacco literature has been issued within the past quarter of a century. This printed matter embraces sermons, scientific disquisitions, medical reports, resolutions of church conferences, etc. Occasionally the consumers of tobacco sniff danger in the air and attempt a defense of the weed. Both sides appear to keep about even so far as argument goes. But it must be admitted that some of the points made sgainst tobacco seem to be well grounded. At the meeting of the Chicago Medical society, the other day, Dr. Coleman said that amblyopia or the impairment of the vision, was caused by the use of tobacco. Since 1840 the great surgeons of England, Scotland, France, Germany and America bave agreed upon this particular fact. In amblyopis the patient seo affected that he can see only part of an object. There follows a gradual loss of vision and semetimes total blindness. In a most every case the cessation of the use of telacce, secompanied by proper treatment, resulted in the restoration of sight.

Now, such a statement, indorsed by numer

ous eminent surgeons of all countries, is erough to dishearten the tobacco side and encourage their opponents. The crusade now organizing against tobacco will have the effect of stimulating scientific inquiry, and the bottom facts will doubtless come to the surface. If tobacco is an unmitigated evil, the sooner the world knows it the betier. And if it is a benefit to the race it should be shown up in that light.

THE "white niggers" of Cincinnati continue to keep Halstead's head above low-water mark,

THE Indian will no doubt be glad to learn that at last he is to have as much justice as he's entiti-ed to as long as the democratic administration lests, and the probability now is that it will last a long time.

THE following persons have just been appointed to Peabody scholarships in the State normal college at Nashville, Tenn., viz: Miss Coralie Choate, Hawkinsville; Miss Rena Hubert, Warren county Miss Nettie E Moore, Walker county; Mr. Marcel lus D. West, Cedartown; Miss Mamie Norris, Cartersville; Miss Susie J. Newton, Union Point; Miss Sellie E. Kinnebrew, Clark county; Miss Sallie Long, Atlanta; Miss Susie Bonchelle, Thomasville; Miss Mary G. Broome, LaGrange; Miss Clara Bradley, Alania, and Miss Mary Newton Cobb, Athens. We learn from the state school commissioner that there were a great many meritorious applicants, and that he had much difficulty in making the selection. He greatly regrets that he could not appoint a larger number.

THE Augusta Chronicle is piling up beer kegs in the track of the local option cycle

THE Courier-Journal says that Sam Jones is to be asked to deliver a sermon on the evil of tobacco chewing. But suppose Sam doesn't chews to.

WHILE William Stead at the age of forty has ris. en to the editorship of the Pall Mall Gazette and made himself for the time being the foremost man in England, his brother, who possessed equal ability sleeps in a nameless grave in the little towa of Clayton, Alabama. It was in 1872 that Stead made his appearance in Clayton. He was a tramp, but gave evidence of having seen better days Penniless and friendless he gladly accepted odd jobs and soon went to work as a landscape gardener. To Professor Johnson, then a teacher in Clayton, Stead confided the story of his life was the old tale of drink and the train of evils following it. Rum had robbed him of family, for tune and friends and made him a vagabond upon the face of the earth. Again the him, and this time death put an end to his struggles and temptations. Professor Johnson wrote to the great London editor informing his brother's - sad fate, and in due time a reply came acknowledging the relationship and siving the history of a brilliant but uncontrollable man. The prosperous editor begged the professor to communicate anything of a pleas ing nature he might know about the outcast, but not to write any unpleasant tidings. A very good temperance story.

Does the New York World think that little Bill Chandler isn't known as a knave?

OCCASIONALLY General Grant would make an apt and incisive remark that carried everything by storm. A Bostonian, talking to him about amner, said: "Do you know he doesn't believe in the inspiration of the scriptures?" Grant took a pull at his cigar and replied: "You don't as topish me at all. He didn't write them, you know." The Bostonian was in ecstacy over the remark, and it was quoted that night in every club in the city.

EDITOR DANA believes it is ungrammatical to call W. G. Chandler "Bill." And yet our English language is fearfully and wonderfully made.

THE stories about General Grant's drinking habits some years ago had some foundation in fact, and yet were in the main grossly false. Grant was a sober man who sometimes drank to excess. Before the war several slips in this regard lost him position and friends. During the war he was twice superseded and deprived of his command for the same reason. But his iron will power and pluck carried him through and him to conquer It has been said that those who saw him at a dinner or any festive occasion readily understood his trouble. He was one of those men who are poisoned by a single glass of liquor A glass of chamook and cause him to appear at disadvantage by the side of men who had just finished a quart bottle. Grant frequently drank because he did not desire to make himself conspicuous by re even moderate indulgence made him the observed of all observers. The fact that he had the good sense and firmness to abandon the habit entirely for many years before his death will always be remembered to his credit. In this, as in other things, he showed himself a strong man.

THEODORE TILTON has been lecturing in Texas. He probably hopes in this way to counteract the

influence of Brother Beecher. Just as might have been expected, Mr. Hoffman, the Illinois prescner, who expressed his regret last Sunday that Jefferson Davis had lived to see the death of General Grant, turns out to be a miserable scoundrel. Hoffman was once tried for criminal conduct and deposed from his sacred office. The Methodists are not responsible for anything said by this man. They renounced him

FIGHT bundred and twenty joung girls are employed in the government printing office.

THE working classes of America have every rea son to be happy and hopeful. All the prizes of life are within their reach. Out of their ranks come our capitalists, generals, statesmen and presi dents. They are better fed, better clothed and better paid than any similar class on the globe. But the crowning beauty of it all is the high position occupied by our women. . This can be best appreciated when it is contrasted with the countries. Take Sweden, for instance, Mr. Robert P. Porter, in a letter from Stockholm to the Philadelphia Press, says that in the capital of Sweden be found the debasement of women more thorough and complete than in any city of northern Europe. She is made to take the place of beasts of burden. In other lands her condition is bad enough. She toils around the pit mouth, at the lorge and barefooted in the brickyards of merry England, fills blast furnaces and tends coke ovens in sunny France, works in the fields of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and drudges in the depths of the coal mines in Belgium. In some parts of Europe women are hitched with dogs to carts, and they even draw canal boats. But in Stockholm the chief occupation of women is as hodoarriers and bricklayers' assistants. They carry bricks, mix mortar and do all the heavy work about the building. They wear short go ms to the knees, woolen stockings and wooden shoes. They get for a hard day's work twenty-six cents. They sweep the streets of the city, baul the rubbish, drag hand carts up hill and unload bricks at the quays, besides doing the gardening and much other outdoor work. No where in America is such a spectacle to be seen. Among our poorest classes women enjoy some privileges and are exempted from heavy labor. In this one thing the glory of our civilization shines

esplendent. Good gracious! it is going to cost the whisky ring something to pay its taxes, and the cattlemen will have to pay out a few dollars for transports on off of the Indian reservations. This is one of the borrible results of democracy.

WE have received one projest against the levying of aspecial tax on unmarried men over thirty, All patriotic bachelors, however, are warmly in avor of the measure.

THE daughter of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge is very angry with her father for lowering his dignity to the extent of marrying an American,

THEY LOST A GOOD STORY. e Postell, the well known journalist, has a model hennery on the outskirts, of which he is very proud. Last night he was talking about it

to a crowd of legislators at the Kimbal "This morning." said Steve, "I took Ed Bruffey and went down with him to the hennery and go a fine game rooster. Bruffey said he was a fine one, and I had his legs tied at once."

"Brufley's legs?"
"No, the rooster's. After awhile I took the rooster and Bruffey down town, and held him in my hands, head downwards."

'Held Bruffey head downwards?" "No, the rooster, and on Alabama street I shoo nds with him." "Shook hands with the rooster?"

with the rooster and at the drug store I met Park Woodward, and so I told a boy to hold him tight." "Hold Park Woodward?" "No, the rooster, and then we went and took a

"No, with Bruffey, and then I went up the stree

drink of sodawater together." "You and the rooster?" "No me and Park, and after that I grabbed him

"Grabbed Park by the legs?" "No, the rooster, and when I got to the Kimball who should be there but Bruffey. He had gone there ahead of me, and so I told a boy to stuff him in a slat box and take him to the express

"Stuff Bruffey in a slat box?" "No, the rooster, and we took a cigar apiece,"

"You and the rooster?" "No, me and Bruff. But see here, it's no use talking to you fellows. Every time I say Bruffey you say rooster, and every time I say rooster you say Bruffey. I'll be dashed if I tell you any more about it And Steve walked off, obstinately refusing to

PERSONS AND THINGS.

BERNHARDT expects to come to America next THE crown jewels in the cathedral at Mos-

cow are valued at \$12,000 000. Music boxes which cost \$25 twenty year ago can now be purchased for \$5.

THE prevailing rate of board for pugs in the White mountains is \$3 a week. THE most cooling drink, if one will wait for five minutes for the effect, is said to be hot tea.

HORNED tonds are light feeders. Two house flies will keep one in good order for six months. Mr. BESSMER's steel process patents have vielded him \$600,000 a year for twenty-one years. MES. LANGTRY is said to pay her husband a monthly salary, which is almost his only income THE government pays a man \$60 a month to wird the clocks in the interior department

THE average annual consumption of coffee in the United States is twelve pounds for each in

THE Philadelphia Times says the devil has no more effective ally than the venom-lipped Jersey mosquito. Or the twenty-two pall bearers at Abraham

Lincoln's funeral only seven are alive. These seven are General Simon Cameron, Elihu B. Washburne, Colonel H. B. Worthington, the Rev. Green Clay Smith, Alexander H. Coffroth, Henry L. Dawes and John Conness. PALM leaf fans may be made very pretty by

decorating them. As # suggestion, paint the fan on both sides a Prussian blue, and decorate with a bunch of poppies, tie a blue ribbon around the hardle, and suspend in some spot which requires a touch of color ETCHINGS upon which any value is set

should slways be mounted on mats of cardboard or heavy paper. If mounted flat on cards, tissue paper should be placed between the m, otherwise the ink in the heavy lines will be rubbed, and the print injured, if not spoiled. Mr. J. J. SHANNON telegraphs from Meridiap. Miss., a card in relation to an article from the

Mercury of that city. The article was a very brutal expression of opinion on the subject of General Grant's death. Mr. Shannon is half-owner of the Mercury. He says that he is business manager and not editor of the paper, and that he did not see the article until it appeared in print, when he expressed his unqualified disapproval of it. Mr.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE Napoleon's Remains.

Subscriber, Forsyth, Ga.: I have seen the state-ment that the First Napoleon's remains were preserved in good condition nineteen years.

No. The body was dressed in uniform and placed in a tin box lined with white satin. This box was placed after it had been soldered into one of mahogany, and that was put into a leaden case and all three into a heavy mahogany coffiu. When these cases were opened nineteen years later, on the occasion of the grand funeral in Paris, the body was comparatively well preserved, and the face was in such good condition as to permit a plaster cast to be taken from it.

Our First Railroad.

Reader, Griffin. Ga : Where and when 'was the rst railroad built in the United States? In the course of a paper read before the Frank-lin institute, bearing the title, "Transportation Facilities of the Past and Present." Mr. Barnet Le Van corrects the commonly received statement that the Grapite railroad, built at Quincy, Mass., in 1827, by Gridley Bryant, for trensporting stone for the Bunker Quincy, was the first railroad built in the United States. On this point he presents interest timony to prove that, far from being the first, the Granite railway was only the fourth in order of precedence in the United States. We quote from that portion of the paper relating to the sub

ject as follows:

"Railroads were also first introduced in Pennsylvania. In September, 1809, the first experimental track in the United States was laid out by John Thomson (the father of John Edgar Thomson, who was afterward the president of the Pennsylvania nailroad company,) civil engineer of Deleware county, Pa., and constructed under his direction by Somerville, a cottch millwright, for Thomas Leiper, of Philadelphia. It was 180 feet in length, and graded one and one-half inches to the yard. The gauge was four feet, and the sleepers eight feet apart. The experiment with a loaded car was so successful that Leiper in the same year caused the first practical railroad in the United States to be constructed for the trausportation of stone from bis quarries on Crum creek to his landing on Ridley creek, in Delaware country, Pa., a distance of about one mile. It contibued in use for nineteen years. Some of the original foundations, consisting of rock in which holes were drilled, and afterward plugged with wood to receive the spikes for bolding the sleepers in place, may be seen to this

Ratiroad Commissions,

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The Colley railroad committee has been delivered of a wonderful reports the people will see when the thing un dergoes dissection. Vanderbilt's dear friend, General Thomas, throws much light on the trans-portotion problem in Georgia That big souled statesman W. P. Clyde, is evidently afraid that the people of Georgia are about to conficate much of his honest earnings. Our good governor in that lucid argument of his on the railroad question has it seems (unintentionally of course) funished his quota of help to the starving rail-road menagers.

The truth is these managers have control of so many millions of other people's property they are rot apt to suffer for want of friends at home or abroad, and the great problem of the day is not railroad commissions, but the best possible way to equalize the lot of the poor denuded stockholder with that of the managers. The managers are fat and sleek, the stockholders lean and hungry.

The railroad manager is aimost universally very rich and very prosperous—the bons dide stockholder who furnishes the cash to build reads, almost without an exception, is made the poorer thereby. tion has it seems (unintentionally of course,

oorer thereby How is this General Thomas Mr Clyde?

nvely to protect stockholders from the millionaire near sgers?

It the peeple who furnish the money to build the roads of this country could receive every net dollar the roads earn, the railroad problem would be solved.

SAM JONES ON WHISKY. The Evangelist in His Farewell Sermon a

High Bridge Speaks Out Boldly.
Lest Sunday Rev. Sam Jones preached his fare well sermon at the High Bridge, Ky., camp meet

ing. There were fully 8,000 people present. The trains brought crowds from Cincinnati and elsewhere. Mr. Jones spoke with unusual earnest ness and power. In his remarks on the liquor evil he said:

ness and power. In his remarks on the liquor evil he said:

If I have been charged with anything, it is exaggeration. They say Sam Jones speaks in hyper bole, and Jones exaggerates. They charge me with that frequently. I will tell you what I will do: I will go to some homes in Kentucky and some gravevards in Kentucky, where the poor druck ands are burled, and I defy earth and hell to exaggerate the picture. Will words paint anything darker and more fearful than that? Things have happened in Lexington in the last ten years that I have referred to; are they exaggerated? Take that husband in his downward course, and see him as he progresses to his ruin. He loses all his self respect, his love for his wife, and then see the wife's feet gradually being brought to the grave day by day, and see the wife's heart, as the blood trickles from it drop by drop, hour after hour, until its last crimson drop is exhausted and she sinks into the grave; see the little children brought to shame and desolation and want, and see that whole family, and, when you have, bring it and throw its shadow into one picture before your eyes—a ruined man, a ruined soul, a broken-hearted wife and beggared children and hopes blasted forever. Is there a word painter in the universe of God who can exaggerate that pleture? The only difference between the man who has done that and you, brother, is that he has gone a little further than you You have the same disease, and unless it is arrested in its course you will reach the same point before long. disease, and unless it is arrested in its course you will reach the same point before long.

I have been very strong in my deaunciations of some things. I denounce a thing in proportion at I tee it is an evil, as I see it ruin humanity. I denounce it in that proportion. I have said in the pulpit that no one but an infernal scoundred would sell and no one but an infernal scoundred would rink whisky. That is strong language. They say: You ought not to say it. The liquor dealers at Chattarnoeg said "damn it, he insults a man to his face," and have cursed promiscuously about what I seid in the pulpit, and I have been cussed about on, the ext time they head me, to one they the next time they head me, to meet me the next morning and

been cussed as discressed, too. I told them, too, the next time they heard me, to meet me the next morning and go down a certain street with me until we arrived at the desolate home and see that pallid woman and see themselves what a horrid wreek their trade has made of a once happy home. See the wrecked fireside, the wretched children on the floor, and then ask that woman who was her father and how was she raised, who she married and what has become of her husband, and then place your ear to her heart and hear the blood dippling, dripping from it and then see the besot ted form and bleared eyes of the bloated man lying drunk on the floor in the back room and then say if lexaggerate.

THE WORLD FULL OF FOOLS.

A man in Tennessee wrote me the other day about as foilows: "Jones, I understand you have offered \$500 reward to any man who will take eath before a justice of the peace and sign his name that he doesn't want to go to heaven, and if you will write me I'll meet you and take the oath and get the money." ould be a fool to offer \$500 for such a man I would be a fool to ofter \$500 for such a man ard such an oath. I can get them all over this country for a dollar, and some even for fifty cents, and some would sell out for nothing and board themselves. Look at the picture. Of course I never made such a proposition. A fellow saw it in ighe newspapers, and the only thing I have against them is that everything they publish is true. That is the only objection I have in the world. You can bank on anything you see in the newspapers—that is, southern newspapers. That is a horrid picture there, isn't it? A man offers to sell his soul for \$500 and sign, seal and deliver the instrument. My God, what a farce is this! Every man that sells whisky, and every man that makes whisky in this country is after the very thing for what that fellow wanted to take an oath for \$500.

MAN AND GOD'S WORST ENEMY.

MAN AND GOD'S WORST ENEMY. The worst enemy of God and the race, and the best friend of the devil, is the man who makes whisky. They are generous, you say. Well, they ought to be. They will make a pauper out of a husband, widows out of wives, and send a man to hell, and this generous whisky cealer will send his widow a sack of flour. Ain't that generous? Ain't that nice? Don't you think it's the kindest thing you ever heard of in your life. They will lake your members and debauch them and damn them and help pay you to preach. My God, what sort of kindness is that?

Let me feil you another thing. I have a good deal to say about the fellow that drinks whisky; for the other fellows are rascals while you are fools of the flist water. Yes, you are. Aye, hear that. I know what I am taking about. I've been that. I know what I am taking about. Nobody but a fool will touch it. No there's a bigger fool than that, and that's the woman who will stir a toddy for her husband. (Laughter.)

Whenever you don't like my talk you can back out. A man is a fool that drinks whisky. Yes, he is, too. In Gainesville, Ga, a few weeks ago, the jaller walked into the jail one morning and a man woke up, and looking around, said: "Where am I?" "You are in jail." "What for?" "For murder." "For murder!" "Yes." "Who have I killed?" "You wife and sister." "My God! is that so? Tell them I don't want a judge, don't want a judge, don't want a inty, don't want and whisky. They are generous, you say. Well, they

wanta jury, don't wanta trial; take me out and hang me to the first tree you can find." It looks like a fellow is a fool that will tamper with such stuff. Things are hannesting.

in Kentucky that is a demonstration of the fact that a fellow who drinks whisky is a fool of the first water. Ves, he is. I'll tell you another thing I'm tentucky is. Made by whisky. Every one of your gambling houses is founded on your bars, all your licentiousness floats upon the river that flows from the worms of the still. With the country debauched with whisky, what do you? 'Sin. sin.'

I never meet a staggering drunkard but I look him in the face and say: 'Poor feilow, sin has wrecked you.'' I never see a woman, a pailid, wretched woman, walking the streets of a cit. but I say: 'Poor weman, poor, blighted, ruined creature, sin has doomed you forever.''

Cur country is degraded, and the reason I fight whicky is because whisky is my enemy, and I am going to fight for those wives, mothers and children as long as God will let me stay above ground. Yes, I am in full range of all the guns of this bluegrass region. [Laughter: J I will tell you, from the worms of the stills of Kentucky there is not as nuch water floats down yonder Kentucky river as you rour out on this world in whisky, It is not only throwing its awful arms around your own state, but is trying to grasp other states around you. Yes, It is three you are a wakened.

The Railroad Commission.

The Railroad Commission From the New York Mail and Express, August 5. A committee was appointed at the last session of the Georgia legislature to examine and report upon the operation of the railroad commission law, and the condition of the roads, etc. The committee has just reported, condemning the narrow and illiberal construction put upon the law by the railroad commission, and criticising the policy it has pursued under it, as unjust to the railroads and injurious to the credit and in-

terests of the state. The committee reports that the roads have been and are the foremost agency in the development of the wealth of the state, while the railroad commissioners claim that they, and not the roads, are the most important agency in the state, and. in proof of this, boast officially that they have in a single year reduced the earnings of the roads by reducing their rates enough to pay the entire taxes of the state. The commissioners are men with very little railroad knowledge or experience. They receive a salary of \$2 500 per year, to keer which they seem willing to sacrifice the railroads and drive all outside capital and credit from the road and all other industries in the state. It is an issue of short-sighted selfishness on part of the legislative committee. Capitalists who are already interested in the state and those who are looking to the south as a promising field of development are watching the result with interest. Georgia is now conspicnous in the eyes of the outside world as possessing the greatest natural resources of any southern state, and as neutralizing them by an arbitrary rail-

road law and mischievous railroad commission. Extenuating Circumstances.

From the Merchant Traveler. Down in Texas a man had been found guilty of hooting another, and the testimony showed conclusively that he could easily have avoided going to extreme measures. When the judge was going to senter co him he asked if he had anything to

"Not a great deal, jedge," he responded, "but I'a like ter say I hed ter do hit. You see, jedge, the durn cuss was too close ter miss him. Why, jedge, he wan't ten feet off, an' as shore's yer live, jedge, el hed so to ever him. or ter one side uy him, an' not fotch him down, tnem neighbors uy mine up on the crit would hev tuck me out an hung me insice of fifteen minutes fer befa' so d—unhandy with my pop. They'd done it, jedge, thore, fer I know how they feel in a case ise that. In course, I sie't got no sarus objection ter yer hangin' me, jedge, cont'd be hangin' one way er to tree, but, jedge, jest consider the fix I was er to the course. I sie't got no sarus objection ter yer hangin' me jedge, cont'd be hangin' one way er to tree, but, jedge, jest consider the fix I was er to the course of the fix I was entered to the course of the fix I was er to the course of the fix I was entered to the course of the fix I was entered to the course of the fix I was entered to the fix I was entered to the course of the fix I was entered to t

CONSTITUTIONALS.

General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run.

"I think if the people of Atlanta," said a prominent citizen on yesterday, "understood that sub-scribing to \$7,000 of the bonds of Wilkins, Post & Co., would put 150 men at work in Atlanta with-in the next thirty days, the bonds would be taken in less than an hour. Here is a property by sworn appraisement worth from fifty thousand dollars, and mortgage bonds to the smount of \$25,000 are put on it bearing eight per cent interest. Of this issue eighteen thousand has been subscribed in the past few days. The taking of the remaining seven thousand will reestablish at once an enterprise that supports from 800 to 1,000 people, giving employment to 150 skilled workmen. The investment is absolutely arfe, the interest is liberal. If the bonds are subscribed and the bridge works started now, it will do more to re establish confidence among our manufacturers and bring new industries to the city than could be done otherwise with twenty times the money.

The one hundred lawyers who are attending the state bar association represent the legal talent in almost every considerable community in Georgia, They are a prosperous looking body of men, and many of them reap handsome incomes from their practice. Savannah pays lawyers better than any city in the state. The comme and corporation practice there is heavy and the lawyers at the Savannah bar have always main tained a high standard of professional conduct, Atlanta has more lawyers than any city in the state, and pays them less. Still there is a snug group of lawyers in Atlanta whose income their practice is \$10,000 more. The largest fee ever earned by a Georgia lawyer was that of Senator Hill in the great Metcalf cotton case. It was \$120,000, and \$60,000 was collected. Judge Chisolm. of Savannah, was paid \$60,000 at one time for services to the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, and General Henry R. Jackson received an equal sum.
Since he left the senate Roscoe Conkling has

nade two \$50 000 fees. One was in the Apollinaris water case and the other in the Bell-Drawbaugh telephone suit. The most money for the least work ever paid to a lawyer, perhaps, was William H. Vanderbilt's check for \$100 000 to William M. Evarts for services in connection with Commodore Vanderbilt's will. Evarts's principal labor was walking into the courtroom with Vanderbilt when the will was offered for probate.

A gentleman who has studied the question of echnology theoretically and practically, says: "No technological school has ever succeeded in this If the legislature wants to make a successof the effort in Georgia it ought to put the school in Atlanta. The two most prosperous schools of technology in the country, are in Boston and St. Louis, and each is independent of any other in-

Many mocking birds are shipped from Atlanta every season to the north and west. The young birds are caught by the hundred by small boys who peddle them at fifty cents each. They are kept in their native clime until they are four or five months old and then are sent by express to all parts of the country. A good bird, four months old, is worth from \$3 to \$5. They sing well when a year old. It is astonishing to what extent their imitative faculties may be trained by a little patient ingenuity. There is a mocking bird in Atlanta who whistles "Dixie,"
"Last Rose of Summer" and two or three other airs perfectly. He is estimated at a fabulons value by his proud owner.

Miss Fields, the accomplished librarian of the Young Men's Library association, has written a 'Child's History of the United States," which is just out. It is an excellent work, and is entitled consideration at the hands of teachers and school boards.

Senator Colquitt has furnished the first instan in the history of Georgia, where father and son represented the state in the senate of the United States. Such occurrences are very rare. There are only three on record. They are those of Senators Bayard, Don Cameron and Colquitt. The Bayards have represented Delaware in the senate without interruption for three generations. Don Cameron took his father's seat. There was thirty years between Walter T. Colquitt and his son in

One of the most remarkable family records in American politics is that of the Washburnes, originally from Massachusetts. Three brothers sat same time from three different states. One of the brothers went to the senate and was also a mem ber of the cabinet. Two were governors, Both of these are now dead. The third brother is still in congress from Minnesota.

scattered by railroads throughout the country represent about the costliest advertising exper ment ever made. Last year one railroad in this country made a single contract for \$100,000 of lits erature of this class. Some of the guide book which are thrown around free in hotels and at stations are illustrated by the best artists in the country and are written by men of high literary ability. The cost of these advertising books is great. One of the most gorgeous of them was issued at an expense of seventy-five cents copy and was circulated gratuitously by the agents of the road into every direction. Rail roads are enormous advertisers.

Attempt to Commit Snielde.

From the Gwinnett, Ga., Herald. On last Saturday Mrs. Josephine Rawlins, widow of Jackson Rawliss, attempted to commit suicide

at her home.

Our infermant gives us the following facts: On that morning Mrs. Moore called at her house, and she laid out on the bed the clothing for her two sons, and a dress for herself. She told Mrs. Moore that she wanted the clothing divided between her sons and whele to be fouried in that dress, as any would not live long. Her conduct frightened Mrs. Moore and she went after Mrs. Johnson, When they reached her home she was lying on the ficor uncorscious. Dr. Mahaffey was sent for and responded at once. He found her breathing heavily and evidential under the influence of some opiate. He labored with her the entire day and by ten o'clock that night she was sufficiently restored to taik some. She was better yesterday but her mind is not right yet. She denies having taken morphine of any other poison but the physician is satisfied the was under the influence of an opiate. She is now regarded as out of danger.

A New Plan. From the Texas Siftings.

"How is Major Sniverly and his wife coming on?" asked a Dallas gentleman of his friend. "He played a very mean trick on his wife last

week."
"What was that?"
"You know she does not let him keep any of his wages so he got up a plan to get some away from her. You know she has a pet dog that she this ks more of than she does of anything else in the world?"

world?"

"Yes."

"Well, the major is in collusion with adog.

"Well, the major is in collusion with adog.

"Well, the major is in collusion with adog.

"How does that help the major mancially?"

"You see Mrs Sulyerly offers a reward of \$5 for the return of the dog. She pays the money over to the dog stealer, who gives it to the major and divides, and the next week he steals the dog over again. By this little game the major accumulates two dollars and a half a week pocket money."

New Story on Grant.

From the Chicago Tribune. A distinguished confederate general—no less than General Buckner—was sitting on the Spring bouse balcony today, when some political and military scoffers, who dislike General Grant, were criticising his military generalshio.

"Why. Hooker was as brave as Grant," said one man, excitedly

man, excitedly "But Grant was a very near man," said Back" ner. "And McClellan was a greater strategist," said "And McClellan was a greater strateges," another sociler
"But Grant was famous for bis nearness," said
Buckner. "He may not have been brave, but he
was slways near"
"What do you mean by nearness?" asked
another scoffer petular tly.
"Why, when I looked around at Fort Donelson
for some one to surrender to, Grant was right here,
handy, and I notice, when General Lee surrendered at Appensatios, Grant was the nearest general
to take his sword. O, he was near, Grant was."

YESTERDAY'S GAME.

HVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA BIRMINGHAM DEFEATED.

Scores of the Several Games Advancing to the Front-Atlanta sins a Good Lead on Nashville-sails of Yesterday's Games.

Atlantas will play their first game of unds for nearly three weeks, allen their own grounds for hearly three weeks, new are getting into their old time form in and will win a paralyzing per cent of the og games in the race tor the pennatn. They atet the Chattanoogas this afternoon at four and will receive an ovation from their win Atlanta.

Atlanta Loses in Chattanooga, ooga, Tenn., August 5.-[Special.]-The ngas defeated the Atlantas this evening of four to two. The game was wel by both teams, and won by the home by bunched hits. All three of the games behe clubs have been very close. Manager els, of the Atlantas, says the Chattanoogas age of the strongest teams in the lesgue, and go to Atlanta with the expectation of winning se of the three games. Hart and Cox will be the ery for the first same. The old directors tored the club to a new stock company sed of the leading men in the city. There ow no prespect that it will disband. New yers will be signed, and the club hopes to get a

place in the league. The score was: CHATTANOOGA Cahill, 88 ... 0 1 0 Goldsby, rf. 0 0 0 McVey, 3b... 0 0 tal...... 4 8 27 18 ( Fotal...... 2 4 24 18 2 SCORE BY INNINGS.

med runs—Chattanooga, 2.—Double plays—nen. unassisted; Levis, unassisted. I'wo hits—Dundou. Left on bases—Chattanooga, lanta, 8. Home rons—Levis. Wid pitches—sey, 1. Fassed balls—Bullas, 1. Hit by er—Ramsey, 1. Struck out—Ramsey, 6; lon, 5. Bases on balls—Ramsey, 1; Dundon, me of game—one hour and forty minutes. re. Green.

A Fiasco in Birmingham, HAM, Ala., August '5. - [Special.] - The of ball here this afternoon was a complete on the part of the locals. After several by errors they quit trying, and let the visitors thing they wanted to at the bat, and on They were discouraged at the start at to put one of the fielders in the box. ley has gone to Indianapolis, where he his wife is ill, and Kelly was too sore

COLUMBUS BIRMINGHAM. nal..... 18 18 25 19 6 l'otal...... 2 8 24 16 10 SCOPE BY INNINGS.

SUMMARY. two base hits—Andrews, Lynes, Merritt, Rei-t. Home run Andrews, Struck out—by Clark, Reising—3. Passed balls—Merritt 2. The Macon Victory N. Ga., August 5 - [Special.]-Macon to

was the on "We haven"

on her best two out of three from Augusta ed audience was present, and some fine plays made, despite the large score. The follow official score tells how it was done: AUGUST. Behel, If ....1 1 1 0 2 Harbii'ge, ib2 1 113 0 0 Murphy, 2b..1 1 2 5 0 Donahoe, rf. 0 0 0 0

coxburg, c... Otal..... 8 7 27 15 0 Total..... 5 4 27 17 SUMMARY,

Inned runs—Macon, 1; Augusta, 1. Two base
—Macon, 1; Augusta, 1. Three base hits—
ton, 1; Augusta, 1. Wild pitches—Veach, 1;
inoy, 1. Struck out—Veach, 7; Kiroy, 6,
sed bails—Macon, 1; Augusta, 1. Double plays
acon, 1; Augusta, 1. Left on bases—Macon, 2;
inuta, 3. Base on balls—Macon, 6; Augusta, 1.
ae of game—Two hours. Young, umpire. Nashville Beaten at Least. mphi, Tend., August 5 -[special.]-game today resulted Memphis 10, Nashville

both clubs left for Nashville tonight. The

MAMPHIS.

REH PO A E

REH PO A .....10 14 27 17 4 Total ..... 3 8 24 17 6

SUMMARY.

Runs earned—Memphis, 3. First base on erms, Memphis, 5: Nashville, 3. First base on erms, Memphis, 5: Nashville, 3. First base on erms, Memphis, 2. Struck out—by Lee, 1; Frien, 6: Taylor, 5. Left on bases—Mamphis, Nashville, 7. Two base hits—T. O'Brieg, 1; Analysis, 2. Double plays—Nashville, Taset balls—Brennan, 1. Wild pitches—the control of the contro

bian Springs, Ga., August 5.—[Special.]—A see same of baseball was played here yester-bursen the nines from McDonoug; and For-the Henry county sluggers proved too much their Monroe county friends, and defeated by a score of 14 to 7. A big crowd from For-the Henry county and the country around here yet the game.

Ga , August 5.—[special]—The Stars and played a match game of baseball this after-in the presence of a large crowd. The score caltes 2. Stars o. Harper pitched for the and atrack out four een.—On Saturday a same will be played between the Altos and marrown club.

TTA, Ga., August 5.—[Special.]—The Car-and Marietta mateur base ball club play-ch game nere this morning. The Carter le won by a score of sixteen to fifteen in \*\* as usual—Cozarts 20 Bill Arps 9 The Co-at hor some one to play them a close game.

Games Elsewhere. orloik—Norloiks 3, Trentons 6, hiladelphia—Chicago 6, Philadelphia 0, hiladelphia—Chicago 8, Athletics 7, hington—Nationals 5, Newarks 1. ridence—Providence 4. St. Louis 3. ten—Bostons 3, Detroits 1.

but ont its opponents four times.

CONSTITUTIONALS. neral Goseip and Editorial Short Stops

Caught on the Run. I think if the people of Atlanta," said a promi-nt citizen on yesterday, "understood that sub-ribing to \$7,000 of the bonds of Wilkins, Post & would put 180 men at work in Atlanta withhe next thirty days, the bonds would be taken en appraisement worth from fifty unt of \$25,000 are put on it bearing eight per t interest. Of this issue eighteen thousand been subscribed in the past few days. The ng of the remaining seven thousand will re-, the interest is liberal. If the bonds are subhed and the bridge works started now, it will more to re establish confidence among our nufacturers and bring new industries to the than could be done otherwise with twenty

e bar association represent the legal talent in cost every considerable community in Georgia. any of them reap handsome incomes from eir prectice. Savannah pays lawyers better an any city in the state. The commercial ration practice there is heavy and the e, and pays them less. Still there is a snug up of lawyers in Atlanta whose income their practice is \$10,000 or The largest fee ever earned by a rgia lawyer was that of Senator Hull in the at Metcalf cotton case. It was \$120,000, and 000 was collected. Judge Chisolm, of Savanb, was paid \$60,000 at one time for services to Atlantic and Gulf railroad, and General Henry

since he left the senate Roscoe Conkling has the two \$60,000 fees. One was in the collinaris water case and the other in the Drawbaugh telephone suit. The most money the least work ever paid to a lawyer, perhaps, s William H. Vanderbilt's check for \$100 000 to am M. Evarts for services in connection with mmodore Vanderbilt's will. Evarts's principal bor was walking into the courtroom with Van-

A ger-tleman who has studied the question of cology theoretically and practically, says: "No cological school has ever succeeded in this sity in connection with a literary institution ort in Georgia it ought to put the school in Atnta. The two most prosperous schools of techand each is independent of any other in-

Many mocking birds are shipped from Atlanta very season to the north and west. The young irds are caught by the hundred by small boys ept in their native clime until they are four or five arts of the country. A good bird, four months year old. It is astonishing to what extent their atlent ingenuity. There is a mocking bird n Atlanta who whistles "Dixie," Last Rose of Summer" and two or three her airs perfectly. He is estimated at a fabulous

alue by his proud owner. Miss Fields, the accomplished librarian of the Young Men's Library association, has written a "Child's History of the United States," which is just out. It is an excellent work, and is entitled o consideration at the hands of teachers and school boards.

Senator Colquitt has furnished the first instance in the history of Georgia, where father and son represented the state in the senate of the United ates. Such occurrences are very rare. There ators Bayard, Don Cameron and Colquitt. The without interruption for three generations. Don ameron took his father's seat. There was thirty years between Walter T. Colouitt and his son in

riginally from Massachusetts. Three brothers sat me time from three different states. One of the er of the cabinet. Two were governors. Both f these are now dead. The third brother is still

The fancy guide books and illuminated placards epresent about the costliest advertising experi ent ever made. Last year one railroad in this ountry made a single contract for \$100,000 of lite ture of this class. Some of the guide books which are thrown around free in hotels and at the country and are written by men of high erary ability. The cost of these advertising ooks is great. One of the most gorgeous of them was issued at an expense of seventy-five cents a copy and was circulated gratuitously by the

Attempt to Commit Suicide.

On last Saturday Mrs. Josephine Rawlins, widow kson Rawlis, attempted to commit fuicide

Our inferment gives us the following facts: On that morning Mrs. Moore called at her bins, and she laid out on the bid the clothing for her two sons, and a cas for herself. She told Mrs. Moore that she wanted the clothing divided between her sons and with the clothing divided between her sons want with the clothing divided between her sons want in the conduct frightened Mrs. Moore and she went after Mrs. Johnson. When they reached her home she was Iying on the fleer uncer kelous. Dr. Mahaffey was sent for and responded at once. He found her hreathing heavily and evidently under the influence of some opiate. He labored with her the entire day and by ten o'clock that night she was sufficiently restored to talk some. She was better yesterday but her mind is not right yet. She denies having taken morphine or any other poison but the physician is satisfied she was bader the influence of an opiate. She is now regarded as out of danger. regarded as out of danger.

From the Texas Siftings.
"How is Major Sniverly and his wife coming on?" asked a Dallas gentleman of his friend. "He played a very mean trick on his wife last

week."
"What was that?"
"You know she does not let him keep any of his wages so he got up a plan to get some away from her. You know she has a pet dog that she thinks more of than she does of anything else in the

"Yes"
"Yes"
"Well, the major is in collusion with a dog
"Well, the major is in collusion with a dog
teaster, who steals the dog every week. The major
teaster, who steals the dog every week. The major
teaster who steals the dog stealer."
"How does that help the major nuancially."
"You see Mrs Sulyerly offers a reward of \$5 for
the return of the dog. She pays the money over
to the dog stealer, who gives it to the major and
divides, and the next week he steals the dog over
again. By this little game the major accumulates
two dollars and a half a week pocket money."

New Story on Grant.

From the Chicago Tribune. A distinguished confederate general—no less than General Buckner—was sitting on the Spring couse balcony today, when some political and nilitary scoffers, who dislike General Grant, were riticising his military generalshio.

"Why, Hooker was as brave as Grant," said one and new controlled to the cont

"But Grant was a very near man," said Back. 'And McClellan was a greater strategist," said

another scotler But Grant was famous for his nearness," said Buckner. "He hay not have been brave, but he was slways near" "What do you mean by nearness?" asked another scotler petulatity.
"Why when I looked around at Fort Donelson for some one to surrender to, Grant was right here, handy, and I notice, when General Lee surrendered at Apponentor, Grant was the nearest general to take his sword. O, he was near, Grant was."

#### YESTERDAY'S GAME.

SHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA ND BIRMINGHAM DEFEATED.

pidly Advancing to the Front-Atlar gaintains a Good Lead on Nashville-Details of Yesterday's Games.

the Atlantas will play their first game of their own grounds for nearly three weeks, swe had hard luck on their recent tour, ney are getting into their old time form and will win a paralyzing per cent of the ing games in the race tor the pennatn. They ming games have a select the Chattanoogas this afternoon at four select the Chattanoogas this afternoon at four select the Chattanoogas this afternoon at four selections and will receive an ovation from their

Atlanta Loses in Chattanooga, MANOOGA, Tenn., August 5 .- [Special.] - The gas defeated the Atlantas this evening

of four to two. The game was wel dby both teams, and won by the home bunched hits. All three of the games beshe clubs have been very close. Manager stof the strongest teams in the league, and to Atlanta with the expectation of winning the three games. Hart and Cox will be the for the first game. The old directors tondered the club to a new stock company, ed of the leading men in the city. There 100 no prospect that it will disband, New as will be signed, and the club-hopes to get a

CHATTA	NOO	GA.			ATLAN	TA.			
1	BE	PO		B		BH	P	A	1
igel, rf0 ienke, Sb0	0	0	1	0	Cahill, ss 0	1	0	3	1
wake ShQ	0	0	1	0	Goldsby, rf0	0	0	1	(
evis, 1b2	3	12	0	0	McVey, 3b0	0	0	1	-
1 58	1	1	3	- 0	McVey, 3b0 Mappes, C0 Clark, cf, 0 denke, 1b0 Bittman, 2b.0 silen, H1 Dundon p1	0002	8	3	(
terson 2b.0	2	8	3	0	Clark, ct, 0	2	2	3	-
lies C . 1	. 0	8	3	(	denke, 1b0	U	10	0 2	(
real 17 O	1	1	0	-	Sittman, 2b.0	0	4	2	(
the of	1	2	0	1	sileh, lf1	0	0	0	(
macy.p0	0	0	7	1	Dundon p 1	1	0	5	(
-	-	-	_	-	_	-	-	-	_
Total 4	8	27	18	(	Total 2	4	24	18	2

SUMMARY. ed runs-Chattanooga, 2.—Double plays—
in. unassisted; Levis, unassisted. I'wo
its-Dundou. Left on bases—Chattanooga,
ita, 8. Hone runs-Levis. Wild pitches—
y, 1. Fassed balls—Eulas, 1. Hit by
r-Ramsey, 1. Struck out—Ramsey, 6;
n, 5. Bases on balls—Ramsey, 1; Dundon,
ne of game—one hour and forty minutes.
a. Green.

A Fiasco in Birmingham GHAM. Ala., August 5 .- [Special.]-The of ball here this afternoon was a complete on the part of the locals. After several ors they quit trying, and let the visitor ning they wanted to at the bat, and or a They were discouraged at the start at it to put one of the fielders in the box. fully has gone to Indianapolis, where he his wife is ill, and Kelly was too sore to

COLUMB	US.				BIRMING	(A)	M.		
R	BE	PO	A	B	R	BH	PO	A	R
line, \$8 2	2	2	3	0	Roche, 88 0		1		2
agrews 1b.2	8	10	2	1	Murphy, If 1	2	3	0	0
mus, c 2	0	7	0	0	Merritt, C1	2	8	6	2
man, rf1	3	0	0		iray, 1b0			0	1
MRS. Sb 2	4	1	2	1	Geiss. 2b0	0	1.	2	1
dans, 2b 3	2	3	3	1	M'La'lin,3b0	0	3	0	3
mately cf.3				0	Kelly, cf0	0	2	0	1
imburg, 1f.2	2	0	0	0	Reising, p0	2	1	6	0
iri, p1	1	1	9		schwartz, rf.0	1	1	0	0
-	-	-	-	-	- Cilor	-	-	-	-
fotal 18	18	25	19	6	l'otal 2	8	24	16	10

SUMMARY. to base hits-Andrews, Lynes, Merritt, Rei-t, Rome run Andrews, Struck out-by Clark, Seising-S. Passed balls-Merritt 2,

The Macon Victory. on, Ga., August 5 - [Special.]-Macon to on her best two out of three from Augusta. cod audience was present, and some fine plays made, despite the large score. The follow

MACO	N.				AUGUS	TA			
R	BH	PO	A	E		BE	I PO	A	P
nek, 2b0	0	3	5	0	Behel, lf1	1	1	0	2
maman,1b1	1	9	0	0	Harbii'ge, 1b2	1	18	0	1
wip, c11	1	1	0	0	Murphy, 2b1	1	2	5	0
dt, rl2	2	1	0	0	Donahoe, rt.0	0	0	0	0
urray, 3b1	1	0	1	0	Kilroy, p 0	0	2	6	(
each p1	1	2		0	Kappel 3b1	1	1	2	0
alsh, &8 1	0	2	2		sylvester, cf.0		1	0	0
l), lf1	1	1	, U	0	Koxburg, c0	0	6	2	0
biting, c0	0	8	0		Easterday, ss 0	0	1	2	0
fotal 8	7	27	15	0	Total 5	4	27	17	3

.1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0-5 amed runs—Macon, 1; Augusta, 1. Two base
—Macon, 1; Augusta, 1. Three base hits—
con, 1; Augusta, 1. Wild pitches—Veach, 1;
coy, 1. Siruck out—Veach, 7; Kiiroy, 5.
ad bails—Macon, 1; Augusta, 1. Double plays
acon, 1; Augusta, 1. Left on bases—Macon, 2;
custa, 3. Base on balls—Macon, 0; Augusta, 1.
be of game—Two hours. Young, umpire.

Washwills Bonton of Tonat

and the same of the same of	seaten at Least,
IMPHI, Tenn.,	August 5 -[special.]
game today reau	ited Memphis 10, Nashvill
both clubs left for	r Nashville tonight. Th
liwing is the officia	
MAMPHIS.	NASHVILLES.
R BH PO A	
mn, rf1 3 2 0	1 8owders, 1b0 1 8 0.
Mam If O O O O	O Woodob On OO 9 9

10	14	27	17	4	Total 3 8 24 17	
-						
	-	-01			rrommun, on o r	
.1	2	8	1	1	Hellingn. c. 0 1 6 2	
1	1	1	9	0	Voss. 11 11 1 0	
N 19	- 1	0	4	- 0	Chang 14 00 2 1	
2	4	5	2	1	Taylor, p 1 1 0 8	
11	1	7	1	0	Marr. cf 11 0 0.	
b2	1	2	8	1	Beard, 88 0 0 0 3	
0	1	2	2	0	Hillery, 3b 0 1 2 1	
0	0	0	0	0	Werrick, 2b 0 2 3 2	
1	3	2	0	1	Sowders, 1b0 1 8 0.	
R	BH	PO	A	E	R BH PO A	
MP	HIS.					
	1 0 0 b9 f1	R BH1 30 00 1 b9 1 f1 12 4 b.2 11 1	1 3 2 0 0 0 0 1 2 b9 1 2 f1 1 7 2 4 5 b.2 1 0 1 1	RBH PO A1 3 2 00 0 0 00 1 2 2 by 1 2 8 f1 1 7 12 4 5 22 1 0 11 1 1 2	REH FO A E1 3 2 0 10 0 0 0 0 00 1 2 2 00 1 2 8 11 1 7 1 02 4 5 2 11 1 1 2 01 1 1 2 01 1 1 2 0	BBH PO A E 1. 3 2 0 1 8 owders, 1b0 1 8 0 1. 0 0 0 0 0 Werrick, 2b 0 2 3 2 2 1. 1 2 2 0 Hillery, 3b 0 1 2 1 2 1 2 18 18 card, 8s 0 0 0 3 11 2 1 7 1 0 Marr, cf 11 0 0 2. 4 5 2 1 [Taylor, p 11 0 8

SUMMARY.

carned-Memphis, 8. First base on er emphis, 5; Nashville, 3. First base or Akemphis, 5; Nashville, 3. First base on er-Akemphis, 5; Nashville, 3. First base on stabils—Memphis, 2. Struck out—by Lee, 1; stabile, 7. Two base htts—T. O'Brica, 1; sharile, 7. Two base htts—T. O'Brica, 1; sharile, 7. Two base htts—T. Wild pitches— ges, 1. Time—Two hours and six minutes. here, bunlevy.

McDonough Defeats Forsyth. AN SPRINGS, Ga., August 5.-[Special.]-A sime of baseball was played here yester-wen the nines from McDonougu and For-the Henry county sluggers proved too much in Monroe county friends, and defeated 3 accreted 14 to 7. A big crowd from For-febenough and the country around here the same

Baseball in Rome, August 5.—[special]—The Stars and a match game of baseball this after-presence of a large crowd. The score 22, Stars Q. Harper pitched for the truck out four-ten. On Saturday a will be played between the Altos and melub.

Sixteen to Fifteen, A, tia., August 5.—[Special.]—The Card Marietta rmatcur base bali club play-game Lere this morning. The Carterston by a score of sixteen to fifteen in

Ton, Ga., August 5.-[Special.]—To-twas a comedy of errors, but the score stall—Cozarts 20 Bill Arps 9 The Co-lor some one to play them a close game.

Games Elsewhere. Norfolks 3, Trentons 6. adelphia—Chicago 6, Philadelphia 0.

Ilmore—Baltimore 8, Athletics 7. ton—Nationals 5, Newarks 1. acc—Providence 4, St. Louis 3. Boatons 3, Detroits 1.

Dust From the Diamond. labus is doing well in the last six games the total is opponents four times. Here O'Brien, of the Angustas, has tele of the president of the league that ne will receive the transplacement of the league that ne will face any sgame in Macon, and will forward land.

ille Union says this of the way the lib was treated in Memphis last Mon-locals played a wonderfully cool,

strong game in the face of the hoots and jeers of | DOWN AN EMBANKMENT that howling mob." The St. Louis Republican has this about Nash-ville's new pitcher: "Poor old Blily Taylor has a hard time of it. He is still in Kansas City without an engagement, and hires himself out to amateur clubs at \$10 per game."

"Billee Taylor," Nashville's new pitcher, has what he considers a smart trick. It is a "cut" of the bases. While some other member of the nine attracts the attention of the umpire he runs straight from home by a near cut to second base. In the first game of the present series with Memphis Taylor cut from second straight home. Dunlevy relused to call him out because his attention was distracted elsewhere. Taylor may try this great trick in Atlarta.

Here is the way Nashville heard the news of the victory in Memphis. The Union says: "When Menager Mayberry's message came ticking over the wire. 'Oid Reliable once more comes to the iront and wins the game,' a scene of the wildest excitement ensued. The crowd arose en masse, men 'sirly hugged each other, and hats, canes and umbrellss were thrown promiscuously in the air. The cheering could be heard for several blocks, and on the streets lest night nothing was talked of but Nashville's great victory."

The Memphis Avalanche thus demounces the

of but Nashville's great victory."

The Memphis Avalanche thus denounces the roughs on her baseball team who are making the sport disreputable. We do not believe the good people of Memphis will tolerate the slugger oulles of her team. The Avalanche says: "The "kicking" of our local nine is assuming the proportions of a nuisance, and should be discontinued. Memphis caunot afford to acquire the requisition that is being thrust upon her by a few of her obstreperous players. There has been too much license in this matter heretotore, and the audience would do well to his it down instead of encouraging it by laughter and applause."

The Saratoga Turf, SARATOGA, N. Y., August 5.-The weather was magnificent, the track fine, the attendance good. The first race, three quarters of a mile, won by Mona, Editor second, Bessie third. Time, 1:17: Second race, one mile and five furlongs, won by Volante, Telie Doe second, Pegasus third.

Time, three minutes.
Third race, mile and seventy yards, won by Strathspey, Decoy Duck second, and Emma Manley third. Time, 1:43%.
Fourth race, five furlongs, won by Rock and Rye, Mamie Hunt second, and Bluestone third. Fifth race, mile and a half, over six hurdles, won by Tarquin, Gleanarm second, Mystic third. Time, 2:56%.

ATLANTA'S FIRST SHELL,

The Veterna Who Fired it furns Up as One of Our Citizens. "In your 'Constitutionals,' a few days ago,"

said a gentleman to a Constitution reporter yesterday, "you had an item about the seasa-tion caused by the first shell thrown into Attion caused by the first shell thrown into At-lanta. I now have the pleasure of introduc-ing the man who fired that identical shell, Mr. G. W. Nash, ol Minneapolis."

The reporter found in Mr. Nash a fine looking gentleman, with an intelligent face

and a genial expression.
"How about it, Mr. Nash?" said the scribe. "Is this really the case?" "Yes," was the pleasant reply. "I am sat-fied that I sent the first shell into your city."

"That was-"
"On the 20th of July, 1864, it I am not mistaken. I was sergeant-major of Battery F, First Michigan light artillery, General Schofield's corps. You see, shortly after crossing the Chattahoochee, we were under the im-pression that the confederates had evacuated Atlanta, and there was quite a rivalry between the different corps to enter the city first. We had swung around to the line of the Georgia railroad and pushed up the road in hot haste, expecting to come right in."

"But you didn't?"

"No. When we reached a point about a mile and a half from the center of town it occurred to General Scofield that our haste might be a little premature. I recollect well how he wheeled his horse and came dashing up to our battery of ten pound Perrotts. You had better send in the reach he housed the house of the pound part of the house of the pound part of the house of the h your card,' he shouted, 'and see if the jolks sre at home.' With that we unlimbered a gun and trained it on the city, and I sent a en pounder whizzing and screaming through the sir. Some of you may remember it, as it was the only one sent in that day."
"We haven't altogether forgotton it," said the reporter, "nor what followed. But why

did you step shelling?"
"Well, our card tound the folks at home and prepared to receive company, although a little unwilling. Such a brisk firing was at once commenced from the confederate intantry that we fell back to the line occupied by us in the fights of the 21st and 22nd. There was some skirmishing the remainder of the day, but the battle 3you will recollect did not come off until the \$2d when McPnerson was killed."
"Did your battery do much work during

"Yes, it was stationed near the line of the Georgia railroad and poured shell into the city straight along for over a month. Then it moved around and took part in the battle of Jonesboro. After that it was sent to Nashville to meet Hood."

When did you next visit Atlanta?" "Last May. The city, the people and the climate pleased me so well that I at once made arrangements to settle here. I formed a connection with Mr. Edwin Locke's elevator

a connection with Mr. Edwin Locke's elevator enterprise, and will travel for it as general sgent and attorney, making my headquarters here. I shall bring my family shortly."
"You took a fancy to the place, then?"
"Yes, I have traveled in thirty-one states, and I like Atlanta and Minneapolis better than any places I have seen. Your city is bound to grow. You talk of its reaching 100,000 population. That is almost certain, but why should it stop there? Then, I find no offensive sectional prejudice to contend with. Ex confederates, especially, are very coroial. With them the war heloves to the neat. They will sit down are very corolal. With them the war belongs to the past. They will sit down and talk with me over the little incident I and talk with me over the little incident I have related to you without a particle of ill-feeling. In fact, when I find any of the old war prejudice it is generally on the part of those who did no fighting. Yes, I propose to make Atlanta my home. It is true that I shook her up rather rudely twenty one years ago, but that was an unpleasant duty at the time. It could

was an unpleasant duty at the time. It could not have been otherwise, and I have no apologies to make fer it."

Mr. Nash is a fine type of the northwestern man. He will soon find himself as much at home here as in Minnespolis, and will doubtless work as zealously to build up Atlanta as he once did to destroy it. Time works wonderful changes.

APPOINTED TAX COLLECTOR.

Captain W. A. Powell Named by the County Commissioners to Act Temporarily.

The board of commissioners of roads and reve nues of Fulton county met in regular monthly session yesterday. The only business outside of the regular routine consideration of road work, and the monthly accounts, was the question as to

the vacant tax collectorship.

It was decided after some discussion not to call an election at present to fill the unexpired term of Judge Clayton. The commissioners elected Cap tain W. A. Powell to fill the vacancy until an election should be held. Captain Powell will make his bond at once and

take charge of the office. An election will probably be ordered in a few months. There are five or six candidates whose claims are being industriously canvassed by themselves and their friends. Whenever there is an election there will be a lively race.

The New Capitol,

Yesterday afternoon the committee of the senate on the new capitol and the material to be used therein agreed to report recommending that the material be changed from colitic limestone to Georgia marble, and that a definite appropriation be set saide each year for the erection of the capitol. The matter will go to the senate today and will then probably go to the joint committee of the senate and rouse

Run Over and Killed.

Yesterday at the convict camps of Bolton a negro convict named Henry Thomas, from Carroll county, lost his life by accident. About twelve o'clock the convicts were shoving two cars about over the yard. Thomas was helping to push the front car, when he fell across the track and was run over by the rear car. His intuits were such that he died about four o'clock in the afternoon.

FEVFR\*, leading physicians recommend DUFFY's PURE MALE \*\*HISKY, \$1.25 per bottle, sold by Drug-glats and Grocers.

THROUGH THE CITY

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT, CAUSING LOSS OF LIFE

the South-Bound Passenger Train of the Richmond and Danville Estircad Meets With an Acqu-dent, in Which Conductor Ransom is Killed and Several Others Injured.

Two sleepers and two passenger coaches of the south bound passenger train of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line, due here at noon yesterday, were detached three miles north of Welford and five miles from Spartanburg at 7:30 in the morning. The train was coming out of a cut on a down grade, and the accident occurred as the train was passing over a reversed curve, at the rate of thirty five miles an hour. The locomotive, mail and baggage cars stuck to the track, while the second and first-class cars and two sleeper left the rail. The second-class car was badly wrecked, falling down an embankmant, turning over and righting itself up again, while the first-class coach was hurled a distance of seventy feet from the track, turning over several times, and finally settling on its side. The first of the two sleepers was precipitated to the foot of the fill, while the second did not get

sgainst its side. In the first class car there were seven passengers, who had boarded the train at Spartanburg. In the second class coach there were twelve passengers, and in the two sleepers there were as many more.

Conductor John Ransom was sitting in the second class car when the accident occurred. As soon as the movement of his car indicated that it was off the track, he made a grab for the danger signal, but did not reach it as he was instantly hurled from his feet against the ceiling of the coach. After the accident he was picked up and found to be fatsly injured. A large gasn was seen on the back of his head, while his face was badly bruised and torn. An examination also developed the fact that he was seriously injured internally. He was sent tack to Spartanburg, where nedied at 4 p. m. Seven creight passengers were more or less injured in the accident. A. E. Dickson, of Paris, Texas, an old man by the name of Turner Flesh and White Smith, Spartanburg, and a negro whose name is unknown are among those most seriously hurt. All of these are injured about the face, head and internally. Dickson and Flesh, it is believed, are not fatally hurt, as their injuries are flesh wounds. The negro is said to be latally wounded.

White Smith, who was with a party of ladies that boarded the train at Spartanburg, sustained painful wounds about the face and head, but against its side. In the first class car there were

out of the cut, and when it left the track fell

White Smith, who was with a party of ladies that boarded the train at Spartanburg, sustained painful wounds about the face and head, but otherwise is not badly hurt.

In one of the sleepers was a bridal couple, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Price, of Jeffers n City, Mo. They were thrown from their berth against the side of the car, but were not injured. All of the wounded people were carried to Spartanburg where they are receiving the best of treatment. The body of Conductor John Ransom will reach here \$1.12 m., today, and will be transferred from the passenger train of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line, to the passenger train of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, for transportation to LaGrange, where the remains

lanta and West Foint railroad, for transportation to Lagrange, where the remains will be entered. There will be no exercises on the train, but a large number of friends of the late conductor will be present to take a last look, at the deceased. Mr. Ransom was rbout forty five years of age and leaves a wife and several children. For a long number of years he was a conductor on the Western and Atlantic railroad, and for the past five years has been funning as conductor on the Atlanta and Charlott Air Line. He was a noan whom every one liked.

After the wreck a side track was built around

After the wreck a side track was built around be derailed coaches, and last night's train came the derailed coaches, and last light's train came through without any delay. E. T. Charleton of the South Carolina road, and A S. Johnson were among the passengers in one of the sleepers. They were in their beths when the accident occurred, and the first notification that they had that anything was wrong was flucing themselves suddenly thrown out of their sleeping quarters, and their car laying at the foot of the fill.

BEATIE'S BEEF ORDINANCE.

The Restauranters Kick Against it-The People Abuse it and Won't Stand it, "Say, that beef ordinance of Beatie's is a nice thing, sin't it?" remarked a restauranter to a

CONSTITUTION reporter yesterday [
"Yes, nice if you like," replied the reporter as "Yes, blee if you like," replied the reporter as he set his cheps together on a beef steak.

But I don't like it, and I ain't going to stand it if I can help it. Why. I wisn to the Lord they'd close up restaurants, too, on Sunday. This thing is an outrage on the restaurants. We can't stand it. Do you think that I could pay \$500 for a refrigerator? It will take that amount to buy one big enough to keep my meats in. Why, do you think I can put fresh meat chough in the refrigerator there on Saturday night to last my house Sunday? Well, I just can't. Oh, if I just had him!" and the restauranter ground his treth and shook his clinched fist.

linehed fist.

About this time Mr. Van Winkle, a member of the party. He listened the general council, joined the party. He listened to the conversation awails and then said:
"I think the rext step will be an ordinance giving the cooks a rest on Sunday. I'd—"
"That would be as sensible as the one closing barber shops and beef stalls." said, the restaubarber shops and beef stalls." said the restauranter, interrupting the councilinan.

"Well, Mr. Beatle ssked me to vote for that ordinance, and I told him I would if he'd insert a clause prohibiting the killing of cattle on sunday. You know many of the butchers kill cattle Sunday evening for Monday trade. I asked him to stop the killing on Sunday, but he said it was necessary to kill ou Sunday. I think I shall introduce a resolution withe next meeting of the council prohibiting. Sunday. I think I shall introduce a resolution of the next meeting of the council prohibiting alling on Sunday and see what effect it will

bave."
"Well, we are getting too good, anyhow," put in the restauranter. "Well, we are getting too good, anyhow," put in the restauranter.

"Yes, rather good," said Mr. Van Winkle, smiling. "Now this is the way it stands. The bed ordinance don't burt you and me. We have refrigerators and can get our meat Saturday night and keep it cool till we want it Sunday. But the mechanic as a rule, can't. They have but one dinner at home during the week—on bunday. See? Now it is a great accommodation to that man to buy his Sunday dinner on Saturday night and have it put in the butcher's lockox until Sunday, where it will keep cool. Then, what harm does it do? The butcher is not hurt and the customer is benefit-tid."

The general opinion is that the beef ordinance is a humbug.

A Woman Kills a Hawk

From the Milton, Ga., Democrat. One day last week Mrs. Gentry, wife of Uncle Denny Gentry was sitting out in the yard when she heard a noise among her chickens and on going out and looking over the fence found a large hen hawk fastening its talons in a chicken, gathering up a board she dealt a blow that stunned it so that it could ot fly, at the next blow she killed it too dead

New Variety of Roasting Ear.

From the Walton, Ga., News. Mr. James Caldwell has shown us something Mr. James Caldwell has shown us something very queer in the way of a growth of corn. Instead of the car developing from the shoot in its proper place, there is a fairly well developed roasting ear, without any covering silk or protection of any kind, growing upward right out of the midst of the tassel. The grains on the ear are well enough developed and the only thing that seems strange about it is its birth place.

Circulating Among the People From the Covington, Ga., Star. There were two prominent candidates for overnor in Covington, one day last week.

Threw Up His Hat, From the Chicago Inter Ocean. An army officer, who was inspector at the head

norters of the armies operating against Rich-hold, says: "The only time I ever saw General formt show any exhibitation was when news was received of Sheridan's victory in Winenester Valley, at Cedar Creek. Heesme out of his tent, threw his hat up in the air, yelled like an Ludian, and then went back into his tent. ace knew that that was the beginning of the end."

Man and Beast

austang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every / 14.

There will be a meeting of the Capitol City club tonight for the purpes, of considering the new constitution and by laws.

Wednesday morning, at 1:30 o'clock, young Mr. Charles Benson died at the residence of his mother, No. 158 Mangum street. Mr. Benson was sick only three days. He was a bright, promising young man, beloved by all who knew him. Agod eightéen. His remains were taken to Barnesville, his former home, this morning at 6:30 o'clock, for interment. The following ticket for officers of the Atlan chamber of commerce will be voted by

For President,
CAPTAIN R. J. LOWRY.
For First Vice President,
DR. R. D. SPALDING.
For Second Vice President,
J. G. OGLESBY.
For Third Vice President,
HENRY BOYLSTON.
FOR DIRECTORS.
E. P. CHAMBERLIN,
JULIUS DREYFUS,
JOHN A. FITTEN,
W. I SIMS.
STEWART WOODSON'
J. W. ENGLISH,
FOR Treasurer.
PAUL ROMARE.

Ticket suggested for nomination on Augu 3th, for officers of the chamber of commerce to

CAPTAIN R. J. LOWRY. Vice Presidents, J. G. OGLESBY, Dr. B. D. SPALDING. H. BOYLSTON. Directors,
J. W. ENGLISH,
JULIUS DREYFUS.
E. P. CHAMBERLIN,
H. A., FULLER,
W. I SIMS.
T. J. HIGHTOWER,

STEWART F. WOODSON. Chamber of Commerce Ticket, The following ticket baving been fairly elected at the annual election in July, but because of some irregularities said election was set aside by the board of directors, and in view of the fact that the ticket then in the field, headed by Mr. A. that the ticket then in the field, headed by Mr. A. C. Wyly, seems to be withdrawn, we feel that the elected ticket should be indorsed by the pending nomination, particularly so, as no man on this ticket, directly or indirectly, contributed in any way to the "irregularities" complained of Mr. Wyly was beaten, and we do not think the members will allow him at this date to bring in a substitute, even if that substitute should happen to be our clever neighbor, Mr. R. J. Lowy, be our clever neighbor, Mr. R. J. Lowy, E. L. Lowy, B. Lowy, B. L. Lowy, B. Lowy, B. L. Lowy

MANY
ELECTED TICKET,
For President,
AARON HAAS,
First Vice President,
R. D. SPAULDING,
Second Vice President,
J. G. OGLESBY.
Third Vice President,
HENRY A. FULLER.
Directors. Directors,
E. P. CHAMBER LIN,
JULIUS DREYFUS,
J. W ENGLISH,
S. F. WOODSON,
G. T. DODD,
W. I. SIMS.

For Treasurer, ROBT. J. LOWBY, To the Members of the Chamber of Com

To the Members of the Chamber of Commerce.

I had hoped there would be no occasion for my name again appearing in connection with the election of officers of the "chamber," but justice to myself and others requires that I should say a few words in reply to a "preface" or a "whereas" at the head of a ticket now proposed in the papers. It is stated that this "ticket was 'fairly' elected." and "Mr. Wily was beaten," I am obliged to say that the tally sheets, when purged of the grossly illegal votes, fiatly contradict the two above statements. If the ticket was "fairly elected" is it not strange that the head of the ticket introduced in the directors' meeting a resolution declaring the election "illegal, null and void." and the insinuation that I "brought out Gaotain R. J. Lowry as a substitute" is not only unkind and unjust, both to Captain Lowry and myself, but withous a shadow of foundation, in fact. I only know that when the new election was ordered I declined being a candidate, although many friends, perhaps too partial, insisted that I could and should be elected by a large majority.

The appearance of the ticket headed by Captain Lowry's name in Sunday morning's Construction was as much news to me as to any man in Atlanta. I knew nothing of it whatever until I saw it in the Cossittrion. I do not arrogate to myself the ability to "bring out Captain Lowry," but I do know that previous to the sixth of July election he was importuned by many influential members of the chamber to become a candidate, but declined, saying he thought the office should be given to one then already in the field.

Now, having done all I could for harmony, and having at heart only the good and prosperity of the chamber, so far as the officers are concerned, I hope the "anxious brethren" will "call off their hounds" and allow me to occupy the only position I desire—that of a private.

Atlanta, August 5, 1885. merce.

Respectfully,
Atlanta, August 5, 1885. A. C. WYLY. Announcement, The friends of JOHN T. HALL WILL SUPPORT

him for Tax Collector. Join the Procession.

New York and Return.

Gate City Guard special. Everybody invited. Round trip tickets by the East Tennessee Short Line at lowest rates today. No line can furnish superior advantages over Pennsylvania railroad. Call early this morning, Jack W. Johnson, ticket agent, E. T., Va. and Ga. R. R.

## Tax Collectors.

We make a specialty of printing STATE AND COUNTY TAX COLLECTORS

RECEIPT BOOKS, Send for samples and prices,
d&w THE CONSTITUTION. RAFFLE.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES TO BE RAFFLED FOR AS LOON AS MADE UP.
Tickets put low so everybody can get them.
Tickets at Taylor's stable, 24 Alabama street Get

your tickets at once, as it will soon be made up Tickets \$1 each july27 d2w \$100,000 TO LEND ONCLLY TOWN AND FARM PROPERTIES AT low rates of interest. For particulars address COLLEY, SIMS & & HUBRICK, Washington, Ga., or

Washington, Ga., or E. T SHUBRICK, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. aug1-1m ENGINE FOR SALE. ONE STATIONARY ENGINE, 40 HORSE POWER, can be worked up to 50 horse power. Built by Noble Brothers. Engine, boiler and appertenances in good order. It can be seen in the mill of Isaal Branch at Adairsville, Ga., on the W. & A. R. R. For telms, price, etc., apply to NOBLE BROTHERS, Anniston, Ala., or to H. D. Capers, attorney at law, Adairsville, Ga.

BASE BALL SEVENTH CHAMP

MACON AT AUGISTA AUGUST 6, 7, 8. BIRMINGHAM ATCOLU MBUS AUGUST 6, 7, 8.

IN MEMORIAM.

HINES-Died, at Wasnington, Ga , July 25, 1885 ittle George Hines, aged three years. Only three years! Three short years God lent His treasure to us, and then recalled him to his ome in heaven and his angel companions.

The glorious, blessed mission of these little ones, inhabitants of heaven, dwelling with us but a few short days, bringing God's messages to loving hearts, binding those hearts to themselves in strongest bonds of love, that when they leave us to return to God our captive hearts may follow, yearning, longing for that sweet reunion which our tender father is preparing for us. Those blessed little ones, they do not die. "For every iragile form from which Death lets the panting spirit free, a hundred virtues rise in shape of mercy, clarity and love, to walk the world and rowing mortals shed on such green graves some good is born, some gentler nature comes. In the Destroyer's steps there spring up bright creations that defy his power, and his dark path becomes a way of light to Heaven."

Dear little George was one of God's sweetest, brightest messengers to earth. The generous, manly little fellow made himself loved by all who knew him. He won all hearts, his three brief years were years of blessedness and joy to his lov-ing mother and fond, proud father and his gentle companionship a beautiful and tender mem ory to the little brother so devoted to him.

He has fulfilled the mission of his tittle life. the mother's heart can whisper while it mourns, "To God again His own best gift is given And now my child beholds forevermore

His face in Heaven. "Farewell, my child. The blessed thought is mine in good or ill That thou art now an angel undefiled

And I thy mother still!" -A FRIEND FUNERAL NOTICE.

BRADFIELD-The friends and acquaintances of Dr. and Mrs. Josiah Bradfield are invited to attend the funeral of the former from his late residence, 245 Rawson street, Thursday morning,

ROBERTS-The friends and acquaintances Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Roberts and Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Roberts are invited to attend the funeral of the latter from the Fifth Baptist church, corner Filmore and Bell streets, at four o'clock this afternoon.

Patterson & Bowden, undertakers, Markham house block, Atlanta, Ga. fu no

Round Trip Tickets Only \$24.00

Atlanta to New York via the Piedmont Air-Line on sale August 3d to 6th good to return until 11th inst. The superior facilities and accommodations of this popular line, compared with longer and more circuitous routes to the east, is too well known to the public to require further comment, Through sleepers Atlanta to New York via Washington. For tickets call at office, 13

Kimball house. O. A. SMITH

Sulphuric Acid 66 Deg, Oil Vitriol, AND OTHER CHEMICALS.

Office, 15 N. Forsyth, corner Walton, Atlanta, da \_\_\_ALSO\_\_\_\_ DISTILLER OF COAL TAR.

Manufacturer of ofing and Paving Materials, Tarred Roofing and Sheathing Felts. PERFECTION BRAND OF

READY ROOFING. Ordinary 2 and 3-Ply Roofing,

ROOF COATINGS, VARNISH, Etc. No. 15 Foreyth St., Atlanta, Ga. RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

PETER LYNCH DEALER IN GPOCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, Tobaccos, Cigars and Snuff,

HARDWARE, GLASS & CROCKERY-WARE BOOTS, SHOES, Harness, Upper, Sole and Lace Leather,

-ALSO-

PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, GUNS, And Ammunition. FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS. Just now receiving a fully supply of

TURNIP SEED, Grown This Season. Mellville and Mason's IMPROVED FRUIT JARS Quarts and Half Gailons. Terms Cash. PETER LYNCH, 96 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets. Atlanta. Ge

ALYDOR GONORRHOEA TO GLEET

DEAFNESS its CAUGES and CURE, twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the cured specialists of the day with no benefit. Cured bimself in three months, and since then hundreds of others by same process. A plato, simple and successful home treatment. Address T. 8. PAGE, 128 East 26th st., New York City.

BULLETIN.

IONSHIP SERIES.

CHATTANOOGA IN ATLANTA TO-DAY.
MEMPHIS AT NASHVIL LE AUGUST 6, 7, 8.



This Pewder never varies A marvet or parity drough and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be used in someoficion with the multitude of low test shows weights item or phosphase powders. Sold orders has Royal Rakim Powders. Co. 107 Wall street, New York

J. W. ENGLISH, A. B. STEE: R. S. RUST,
Pres'd't. Vice Pres . t. Sec'y. CHATTAHOOCHEE BRICK CO. MANUFACTURERS OF

# BRICK.

OFFICF 331-2 BROAD ST., ATLANTA, GA. We are prepared to furnish brick in any quantity at prices to suit the times. Plain Oil Pressed and Molded Brick a specialty. Samples and prices furnished on application. july81—d&wkly

OPIUM HABIT CURED IN 15 DAYS No CURE NO PAY. IF YOU DOUBT US TRY us, Will you be cured or will you doubt us and still suffer. evd and 7p su

DRS. NEL MS & BROWN,
Smyrns, Cobb Co., Ga.

WATCHES,

Diamonds,

≪ART GOODS >>

I. P. Stevens & Co.,

Jewelers. FRUIT JARS, CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE

I HAVE REOPENED THE BUSINESS AT THE old stand, No. 16 North Broad street, Adanta, Ga., and am prepared to offer GREAT BARGAINS

To buyers of the above stated articles. The goods must be sold, and cash buyers will be satisfied with the prices. MRS. MARY SELTZER, Administrator Estate H. Seltzer, Deceased. july26 d1m GRAND EXCURSION

—то— ARKANSAS AND TEXAS

Georgia Pacific Railway

Will leave Atlanta August 11th. Trains will consist o

PALACE COACHES, Which will run through. For rates, maps, time-tables, write to or call on BAM B. WEBB, Passenger Agent. ALEX S. THWEATT, GEO. C. JENNER, G. Agent.
Office Kimball House, Atlants, Ga.
L. S. BROWN,
G. P. A., Birmingbam, Als.



The Stone Mountain Granite and Railway
Company
Have recently added all of the necessary machinery and are now making a specialty of mausoleums, monuments, tombs, coping and all descriptions of cemetery work. Work guaranteed, equal
to any procured elsewhere, and at prices which
will prove satisfactory to purchasers. Parties
contemplating erecting monuments are requested
to confer with us and we will submit designs from
which they can select one approximating in cost
the amount they wish to expend. We combdently refer to the Kimball House Co., Constitution
Publishing Co., O. E. Fuller, H. G. Kuhrt, or to
other contracts executed by us as an evidence of
the skill of our workmen.

BUILDING AND BRIDGE STONES. MAUSALEUMS, MONUMENTS. TOMBS, ETC., PAVING

AND CURBING STONES. SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

Estimates promptly made from plans and speci-fications. Address

J. A. ALEXANDER, PRESIDENT, L. F. HUMMEL, Agent, Stone Mountain,

#### W. H. PATTERSON,

BOND AND STOCK BROKER, 34 Pryor Street.

WANTED—Atlanta City bonds, Georgia state 6a, 1899. Georgia ratiroad 6a, 1919, 1922. Georgia state 7a, 1886. C. C. & A. 1st mort. 7s.

**8AVINGS DEPARTMENT** With Interest on Deposits

MOOURAGE AND STIMULATE THE DIS-position to economize and save by our labor-population The Gate City National Bank

Has instituted a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and an and after the first day of January 1885, it will teme TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, bearing FOUR FER CENT INTEREST for any amount not less than 86.

President Gate City National Bank.

E. S. MCCANDLESS, Cashier. 1st 0016p

#### JAMES' BANK. Established 1860,

DOZS AN EXCHANGRAND BANKING BUSI-ness of all kinds, the same as other banks. Accounts of banks, merchants and others thankfully received.] Allows interest on time deposits. City Sollections made tree. Open 8 to 4. 1y JOHN H. JAMES, Banker.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN BROKER AND DEALER IN BONDS & STOCKS,

Office No. 12 East Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga. FOR SALE—State City and R. R. Bonds.
Will collect dividends on Railroad and other
Stocks free of charge for auybody.
WANTED—All kinds of first-class Securities.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE ATLANYA, August 5. 1888.

		daying at par so	1 bra.
mium; selling at			Asked-
Bid.	Asked.	R. R. Bonds con.	
Gs. &105	106	Ga. R. 68,1916.104	105
@s. 7, 1886101	10214	Ga. R. 6s, 1922, 105	107
Ga. 78, gold110	112	Oen. R. 7s, 1898., 109	111
Ga. 7s, 1896,118	130	C. C. & A. 1st.1073	6 119
B. O., Brown106	109	A. & C. 1st112	115
Bavannag 58 89	91	A. & C. inc 87	90
Atl'ta 8a, 1902,119	. 122	M. & A. ind100	108
Atl'ta 8s, 1892.109	112	W. of Als. 1st.107	109
Atl'ta 78, 1904.111	118	do. 2d109	112
Atl'ta,78, 1899107	109	Ga. Pac. ind 97	99
Atl'ta 6s, L.D.104	106	E. T. V.& G.1st	
Atl'ta 6s, B.D.100	102	pensol. 68 45	50
Atl'ta 58100		RAILROAD STO	OKS.
Augusta 78108	106	Georgia148	150
Macon 68 106	107	At. & Char 72	75
Columbus 5s., 88	90	Southwest'n113	115
ATLANTA BANK S	TOUKS.	8. Carolina 5	10
Atl'ta Nat'1200	eten.	Central 73	75
M'ch'ta B'k108	113	Central deb 87	89
B'k State Ga120	150	Aug. & Sav 116	118
Gate City Nat.100	108	A. & W. Pt 98	95
RAILBOAD BOI		do. deb 93	95
Ga. R. 54,1897.101	108	C. C. & A 14	16

#### NEW YORK STOCKS. Stocks as Reported in the New York Stock

Exchange NEW YORK, August 5 .- At times today the stock market was fairly active, but the movement of prices gave evidence that most of the trading was the direct result of manipulation, and that by less skillful hands than have controlled operations at times in the past. Late in the day business relapsed into a degree of dullness seldom equalled Transactions 283,000 shares, with Lackawanna and Western Union the most active stocks. The movement in prices was quite irregular, generally meaking. The Gould stocks and Lackswanns led the morning decline, and Northwestern the aftermoon advance. The dullness was so great late in day that the market closed without any demided tone. Western Union [closed 1/4 per cent higher after a decline of 1%. Northwestern shows a net advance of 1% per cent. Vanderbilts were Quiet. Chicago reports say that the Pullman and Wagner sleeping car companies will shortly be consolidated. Memphis and Charleston was up 11/4 per cent. The other changes were for frac-

Exchange 485% Money 1@1%. Sub-treasury balances: Coin \$160,690,000: currency \$25,137,000. Governments strong; 4s 1923/4; \$4 1027/8 State bonds

Ala Class A 2 to 5 94	Mobile & Ohio 91/
do. Class B 58 104	N. & C 41
Ga. 641103	N. O. Pac firsts 55
Gs. 7s mortgage +1021	N. Y. Central. 963
North Carolinas †80	Norfolk & W'n pre. 2214
do. new 20	Northern Pac 221/4
do. funding †10	do. preferred 471
S. C. con, Brown 107	Pacific Mail 471
Tannessee 68 473	
Virginia 68 140	Rich, & Allegheny, 1
Virginia consols 47	Richmond & Dan 67%
Chesap'ke & Ohio 55	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l, 29
Chicago & N. W. 995	Rock Island 118
do. preferred 132	St. Paul 78%
Dan & Bio Grande 97	do. preferred 111%
Etle	Texas Pacific 134
East Tenn. R. R 45	Union Pacific 478
Lake Shore 693	Wab. St. L. & Pag. 51
I. & N	do. preferred 10
Mamphia & Char 35	Western Union 683
#Bid #Ex-dividend	*Offered #Asked

#### THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

New York-Coton opened quiet but firm with prices ruling higher. Following the opening however, the market yielded to a decline, which by the close had reduced the months severa points. Spots, middling 10 7-16c.

Net receipts for four days 367 bales, against Sis bales last year; exports 7,713 bales; last year 11,048 bales; stock 193,991 bales; last year 198,110

Below we give the opening and closing quotation

OPENED.	CLOSED.
August10 87@	August10.33@10.8
Beptember 9.96@	
October 9.67@	
November 9.64@ 9.65	
December 9. f4@	December 9.59@ 96
January 9.70@	January 9.64@ 9.6
January 9.70@	February 9.74@ 9.7
Closed steady; sales 46.	

Local-Cotton steady. We quote: Strict good middling 10%0; good middling 10%0; middling 100; strict low middling 9%0; less middling 9%0; strict good ordinary 9560; tinger 956e.

NEW YORK, August 6-The Post's cotton market report says: Future deliveries, after opening at the first call 485-100 higher, lost 3-100 before the call was over, and subsequently additional 4-100, so that prices then ranged 2-100 below yesterday's closing quotations. A very slight advance was not maintained, and at the third call sales were restricted to 100 bale: January at 9.65, 100 March 9.84 and 200 bales April 9.94; August was offered at 16.21, September 9.89, October 9.61, November and December 9.59, February 9.75, May 10 05. Futures closed quiet but steady.

By Tolograph.

LIVERPOOL, August 5-Noon-Cotton dull and in buyers favor; middling uplands 5.16; middling Orleans 5%; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 8,000; American 2,160; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 5.26-46, 52-66; Beptember and Cotober delivery 5.20-44; October and November delivery 5.20-44; November and December 5.26-44; December and January delivery 5.20-64; February and delivery 5.31-64; futures opened firm at the adviser.

Vince.

1 IVERPOOL, August 5—2:00 p.m.—Cotton, middling uplands 5½: middling Orleans 5 9-16; sales of American 6:900 bales; uplands low middling clause August delivery 5 31-64, sellers; August and September delivery 5 32-64, sellers; September and October delivery 5 32-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 25-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 25-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 27-64, sellers; January and Æebruary delivery 5 26-64, value; February and March delivery 531-64 buyers; March and April delivery 534-64, value; futures quiet.

NEW YORK, August 5-Cotton quiet; mlm 375

bales: middling uplands 10 7-15; middling Orleans 10'9-16; net receipts none; grow 147; consolidated net receipts 27; experts to Great Britain 1,871; to France 5,250; to continent 729. GALVESTON, August5—Cotton quiet: midiling 9 11-16; net receivts none bales: eroes none; sales 22; stock 664; exporta constwise 310. NORFOLK, August 5 -- Cotton quiet: middling 10 1-16: nettreceipts 10 bales; gross 10; stock 1,274; sales 16; exports coastwise 62. WILMINGTON, August 5-Ootton quiet; mid-fling 10%; net receipts,none bales; gross none; sales 10ne; stock 203

none; stock 293.

23 VANNAH, august 5—Cotion quiet: middling 9%; net receipts none bales: gross none; sales 17; stock 1,115; exports coastwise 52.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6—Cotton casy; middling 91-16; net receipts 11 bales: gross 161; sales 150: stock 19,656; exports to France 4,805: to continent 720; coastwise 1,245.

MOBILE, August 5—Cotton nominal; middling 9%: net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none: stock 2,452; exports coastwise 154.

MEMPHIS, August 5—Cotton quiet; middling 10;

MEMPHIS, August 5—Ootton quiet; middling 10; net receipts 26 bales; shipments 143; sales 230; stock 5,065. AUGUSTA, August 5—Cotton quiet; middling 10; net receipts 5 bales: shipments —; sales none. CHARLESTON, Augusts—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 19; net receipts 4 bales; gross 4; sales 16; rtock 907.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Hovemens in Grain and Produce,

By telegraph to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, August 5—Outside of the weakness in the provision pit there was very little feature to the trading on change to-day. Trading in wheat was again slow, and the feeling nervous and unsettled. The market opened ¼c higher influenced by small receipts here and at winter wheat points, and partially by press reports of the possibility of further trouble on the Afghan frontier. The heavy decline in pork oceasioned weakness in wheat, and prices fell of %@ %c, rallied %6%c and closed easy on the regula board Mcunder vesterday, and declined Ma addi tional on the afternoon board. There were no experts, and foreign markets were reported quiet. There was a moderate speculative and shipping demand for corn, and the feeling was rather stronger, though at one time the market was weak, influenced by the decline in pork. Receipts show falling off, and foreign markets were reported

firm. The market closed %c higher for near fu Oats were firm, owing to lighter receipts, and closed at yesterday's figures.

Provisions were very active, and considerable excitement prevailed for a time. Prices fluctuated wildly, and all descriptions sold freely at the decline, especially on behalf of outside parties. decine, especially on behalf of ourside parties. During the early part of the reasion margins were called for freely, which added somewhat to the depression and assisted in lowering prices, but during the latter part of the session the demand was quite active and prices partially railled again. Liberal receipts of hogs here and at Kausas City caused weakness, while foreign markets were also easier. Mess pork declined ag45c, railed 20 325c and closed steady.

Lard declined 10@12½c, but railled 2½@5c and closed steady.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC. CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, August 5, 1884. The following enotations indicate the fineius

		WHEAT.		
0	pening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Glosin
August September	90%	. 88%	87%	877
		FORK.		
August September		9 673	9 30	9 30
	CLIMA	E RIB SIDE		
August	5 40	5 40	5 35	5 35
September	5 45	5 4736	5 271/2	5 35

ATLANTA, August 5-Flour-Best patent \$5.50@ \$7.00; extra famoy \$5.00; famoy \$5.75; extra family \$5.50; choice family \$5.90; family \$4.50@44.75; extra \$4.00@\$4.50. Bran-Large sacks \$50: small \$1.90. Corn Meal-750; bolted 750. Grits-83.76@\$4.00. Corn—84. Charles white 750; No. 2 white 70c: No. 2 white mixed 68c: No.2 mixed 66c. Oats-Red rust proof 45c; No. 2 mixed 46d. Hay-Choice timothy, large baies, 950 gabi.00; smail bales \$1.05; No. 1, large baies, 950: smail bales \$50. Peas-Red soc; elsy \$1.00; mixed 80c.

elay \$1.00: mixed Sec.

BALTIMORE, August 5 - Flour steady and quilet;
Howard street and wastern superflue \$3.00 & 63.40;
extra \$3.50 & 4.25; family \$4.35 & 5.25; city mills superflue \$3.55 & 5.50 & 4.00. Rio brands \$4.90 & 5.00. Wheat, southern firm and active: western about steady and dull; southern red 96 & 98; amber \$1.00 & 1.10. No. 1 Marvland \$7.40 & 3.10. 2 western winter red spot \$4.60 & 6.00. Gorn, southern firm; western entirely neglected; southern whits \$8.600; yellow \$6.657.

white 58@60; yellow 56@57.

CHICAGO. August 5—Flour unchanged; southern \$4.50@55.50. Wheat opened ½c higher but closed ½c under yesterday; No. 2 August 57/60 88½; September 39½.@90½; CotoBer 915.@92½; No. 2 red 91@91½. Com stronger: opened ½c and closed 3½c higher than yesterday; cash 48½.@66½; August 46½@465½; September 45½@465½; October 44½@45½. Ostober 44½@45½. August 46½@465½; September 25%@26½; August 25%@26½; September 25%@26½; October 25½@26½; October 25 

CINCINNATI, August 5—Flour firmer; family 4.22634.40; fancy 54.6064.90, Wheat easier: No. 2 red winter 65%. Corn easier: No. 2 mixed 486484. Oats in good demand; No. 2 mixed old 321/633.

LOUISVILLE, August 5—Grain Inactive. Wheat, No. 2 longberry 77; No. 2 red winter 95. Corn, No. 2 mixed 43½; do. white 51. Oats, No. 2 mixed 34; new 27.008.

FATLANTA, August 5—Coffee—Fandy Rio 12@15e; choicell @11½c; prime 10@10½c; tait 3@9½c; ordinary 8@5½c. Sugar—Cut loaf 8½@5½c; powdered 8½@8¾c; standard granulated 7½c; standard A 7½c; off A 7c; white extra 0 7c; yellow do 6½c; yellow 0 6½c. Syrups—New Orleans fancy kettle 55c; choice kettle 50c; prime kettle 45c; choice centrifugal 45c; prime cut 35@37c; fatr do 77@33c; fancy sugar syrup 50c; do. cholce 45c; do. prime 30@33. Teas—Black 60@60; green 40@60. Nutnegs 80c. Glove 55c. Allspice 13c. Olnamon 30c. Sago 50c. African ginger 16c. Macs 80c. Pepper 39c. Orackers—Milk 7½c; Boston butter 80; pearl syster 6½c; X 80da 5½c; XXX do. 6c. Olandy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackersl—No. 1 bbis \$6.50; No. 3 bbis 55.00; So. ½ bbis, \$8.50; kits 40; pails 45. Soap 72.0c@ 55.0c. ½ bbis, \$8.50; kits 40; pails 45.0c. bbis 45.0c. bbis 45.0c. bbis 45.0c. bbis 45.0c. bbis 45.0c. bbis 45.0c. b

pool \$1.27; Viginia soc. Cheese — Full Graam 12Ac; factory \$616c.

NEW/YORK, August5—Coffee, spot fair klo quiet at \$%; No. 7 Biospot 7.10. Sugardull; fair to good at \$%; No. 7 Biospot 7.10. Sugardull; fair to good at \$%; No. 7 Biospot 7.10. Sugardull; fair to good off at \$%; Soc. 7 biospot 7.10 standard \$16; on-fectioners \$4.85%; mould \$4.5%; standard \$4.6; confectioners \$4.85%; annula ted \$5.1689%; Cubes \$6.86%. Molasses weeker; 50 test 17. Rice steady; comestic \$4.86%; rangoon \$2.44%.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5—00ffee firm; Rio foar soc., ordinary to prime 7%, \$9.%. Sugar quiet; contribugal off white \$4.86%; common to fair 1%, \$6.3%; choice yellow clarified \$7.87; centrifugal prime 76.85. Rice steady; Louisians \$4.85%.

CHNCINNATI, August 5—Sugar in fair demand;

CINCINNATI, August 5—Sugar in fair demand; hards refined 7@7%; New Orleans 5@6. CHICAGO, August 5-Sugar, standard A 614;

Provisions.

UHICAGO, August 5—Mess pork greatly unsettled with prices fluctuating wildly; declined 40 a 45c, rallied 2625c an a closed steady; cash \$9.306, \$9.50; August \$9.37\square\text{389.50}; September \$99.256, \$9.70. Lard fairly active; declined 7\square\text{68} do end fairly active; declined 7\square\text{68} do end fairly active; declined 7\square\text{68} do end flored \$12\square\text{68} do end flored \$25\square\text{68} do end flored \$25\square\text{69} do end flored \$25\square\text{68} do end flored \$25\square\text{69} do end flored \$25\square\text{68} do end flored \$25\square

BT. LOUIS, August 5—Provisions lower. Pork. jobbing at \$10.00. Bulk meats, long clear 5.50; short ribs 5.70; short clear 5.90. Bacon, long clear 6.00; short rib 6.30; short clear 6%@6%; hams 9% @11%. Lard 6%.

CINCINNATI, August 5—Pork'dull and lower at 10.25. Lard neglected at 64. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 8%; short ribs 594. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 434; short ribs 6%; short clear ATLANTA, August 5—Clear ribsides \$\int\_0\; bellies 7\int\_0\; sugar-cured snoulders 7\int\_0\; 8\text{Racon} = 8\text{urgar-cured bsms, small average, 13c; large do. 1\int\_0\; Lard Tierca-redmed 7\int\_0\int\_0\; choice teat \$\int\_0\text{ls}. NEW YORK, August 5-Perk easier: mess spot

\$11.00@\$11.25. Middles dull; long clear 5%. Lard 7@9 points lower, closing steady; western steam spot 6.55@6.67%; August 6.50@6.60.

Wines, Liquors, 280. Wines, Liquors, 200.

ATLANTA, August 5.— Market steady. Oom waisky, rectified \$1.00@\$1.40; rep, rectified, \$1.10@\$1.60; rye and Bourbon medium \$1.50@\$2.00; rum, rectified, \$1.25@\$1.75; New England \$1.70@\$2.50; \$5. Crotx \$4.00; Jamaica \$3.50@\$4.50; glu, domesite, \$1.50@\$2.50; imported \$2.00@\$4.50; glu, domesite, \$1.50@\$2.50; imported \$2.00@\$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic, \$1.50@\$2.50; imported \$2.00@\$4.50; copper distilled ours waisky, Georgia made, \$1.75; apple and peach brandy \$2.00@\$4.00; cherry and ginger brandy \$1.00@\$1.50; port wine \$1.50@\$5.00; only the grandy \$1.00@\$1.50; port wine \$1.50@\$5.00; only the grandy \$1.00@\$1.50; catawbs \$1.50@\$1.25; ecuppersong \$1.00@\$1.25. CINCINNATI, August 5—Whisky steady at \$1.18. ST. LOUIS, August 5—Whisky steady at \$1.18. OHICAGO, August 5-Whisky firm at \$1,15,

ATLANTA, August 5—Lemans — \$3.50 % box.

OTANGES — \$5.00%44.00 % box. Octobautis;— 3%

@4c. Pineapples—Nome on the market. Banans— \$1.26%1.50. Figs—15,813c. Raisins——80.0.

\$2.75; new London \$2.75; % box \$1.75; % box \$0.0.

Currants—7%90. Oranberries—000 % gai; \$14.00 % bbl. California Pears—55.00% box. Oitron—25,940c. Almonds—20. Peonse—12. Brastis—10. Filberts—15,915c. Walnuts—15c. Pried Fruit—Very dull; especially apples: rough dried peaches 4%950c, pealed peaches 6810c; dried apples 364c; evaporated 7810c, owing to quality. Peanuts—Firm; Tennessee 60; North Carolina 6c; Virginia 6%; roasted 1%0 % bextra. Oider—Apple, barrels \$7.50; % barrels \$4.00; orab, barrels \$5.50; % barrels \$6.00; orab, barrels \$6.50; % barrels \$ Fruits and Contectionories.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, August 5—Turpentine vulet at 33; rosin dull: strained 87%; good strained 90; ter firm at \$1.30; crude turpentine firm; hards \$1.10; yellow dip and virgin \$1.75.

8AVANNAH, August 5—Turpentine steady at 35; sales 250 barrels: rosin steady; strained and good strained \$1.00\$\$1.05; sales 50 barrels. CHARLESTON, August 5-Turpentine 33; rosin unchanged; strained 90; good strained 95. NEW YORK, August 5-Rosin steady at \$1.15@ \$1.17%; turpentine quietjat 86%.

Hardware, Hardware,
ATLANTA, August 5—Markst steady. Heres
choes \$4.00; mule shoes \$5.00; horse-shoe nalls 12½
\$20. Iron-bound hames \$4.00. Trace-chains 30\$
70. Ames shoveds \$9.50. Spades \$5.00\$\$45.00. Area
\$7.00\$\$10.00 \$4.00. Cotton cards \$4.00\$\$5.00. Wel;
buckets \$4.00. Cotton rope 13. Swede fron 50
rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Cast-steel 150Walls \$2.40. Glidden barbed wire, galvanised, \$75
\$75; cainted &c. Powder, \$12.5 \$4.00; blasting \$5.75.
Bar-lead 7s; shot \$1.85.

Country Produce, AYLARTA. Angust 5 - Eggs-98100, Butter-Jersey 256800; choice Tennesses 168180; fother grades 168180. Poultry-Spring shickens plentiful at 168 160; ho no 22% 625; cocks 200; ducks 200; live turklys 12%c w b. Girish Potatoes—\$1.506\$2.00 % bbl. Eweet Potatoes—S031.00 Honey—Strained \$3 12%c; in the comb 158150, Onions—\$2.00\$\$2.25 Cof 5855—No demand.

Witsoellan cons. ATLANTA August 5-Leather—Market steady:
G. D. 22,025; P. D. 31,024c; best 25,028c; whiteoak
sole for harness leather 30,038c; black upper 50,040
ATLANTA, August 5-Eagging 11/2 Bs 10,013/c; 11/2 Bs 10/4,010/4c. Iron tise-Arrey 11,400
E1.45 8 bundle Live Stock.

ATLANTA, August 5—The market for mules and borses quiet. We quote: Horses, plug, round lots, \$85@ \$120. Mules, car lots, \$116@\$14, owing to grade. CINCINNATI, August 5-Hogs firm; common and light \$3.90@\$5.10; packing and butchers \$4.50@

SUMMER RESORTS.

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White Sulphur Springs Is HAVING THE BIGGEST RUN OF ANY WA-A tering place among the mountains. The place is delightfully cool and absolutely free from heat and dust. Special rates are given to young gentle-men—only \$28 per mouth of 4 weeks.

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The table is supplied with everything the markets afford, the cooking and service is the very best. The rooms are large, bright and elegantly furnished and ventilated, while every modern comfort and convenience has been provided for guests. Nowhere else has so much been done to provide for the comfort of guests. Summer mileage rates; stop over and palace car tickets, etc., on sale in all southern cities.

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AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES. ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

S ASSIGNEES OF WILKINS, POST & CO.,

As Assignees of Wilkins, Post & Co., So constituted by an indenture made the 24th day of January, 1885, we will sell, for cash, on Tuesday, September 1st, 1885, at 4 o'clock, p. m., upon the premises, subject to the liens thereon, the property of said Wilkins, Post & Co., described in the said deed of assignment, as follows, to wit:

We quote the words of the deed of assignment to wit, and the descriptions and valuation are taken from real estate:

About six and one quarter acres, on the north side of the Western and Atlantic railroad, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, together with the buildings, fixtures and appurtenances thereon, covered by bond for title to Wilkins, Post & Co., from Erastus M. Cravath and Mrs. H. C. Smith and Miss M. Gertrude Smith, being more particularly described as a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, containing six acres more or less, and being the same property formerly owned scribed as a certain tract of parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atianta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, containing six acres more of less, and being the same property formerly owned and improved by G. W. D. Cook, sold by him to Adam W. Jones, December 14th, 1863, then sold by Jones to J. O. Harris September 4th, 1865, then sold by Harris to William Jennings as trustee for his wise, Francis M. Jennings, November 4th, 1866, and sold by Jennings as trustee as aforesaid to E. M. Cravath March 9th, 1866, and then one undivided half interest of said six acres was sold by Cravath to E. P. Smith, the same being described as in the former deed. On this land there is a balance of purchase money due to said Smith, of twenty five hundred dollars principal, and interest to date, amounting to about one hundred and thirty-one and 25-100 dollars. The said Cravath has been paid in full the interest due him, but there is a balance of twenty five hundred dollars principal due him. These bonds for title were on Novem ber 30th, 1883, transferred to the Gate City National bank of Atlanta, to secure to it the payment of indebtedness from Wilkins, Post & Co., amounting to twenty-two thousand and thirty-three dollars and 69 190, on which indebtedness there is now a balance due of fifteen thousand six hundred and sixty-dive dollars, or about that sum. On January 23d, 1886, a second transfer and assignment of these bonds for title was made to the Gate City National bank to secure to it indebtedness from Wilkins, Post & Co., amounting to fitty-four hundred and thirty-six and 31-100 dollars, or about that sum, with interest at eight per cent on thirty-six hundred and thirty-six and 31-100 dollars, or about that sum, with interest at six market valuation sixty thousand dollars.

Tools on hand for use in the bridge building and iron working business, situate on the above described premises, including machinery and other appliances, worth at a fair market valuation, thirs tystiree thousand dollars. appliances, worth at a lar market valuation, this ty-three thousand dollars.

Rolling mill machinerr, including a one-hundred horse power engine and nine-inch train, with housings, bed plates, brasses, etc., complete, also located on the above described premises, worth at a fair market valuation two thousand five hundred dollars.

stock on hand, consisting of har fron, bolts, nuts, washers, plates, scraps, etc. worth two thous sand five hundred dollars.

In this assignment is not included the fron work complete, now on said premises, for Calhoun street bridge, as by plans, the same being considered as the property of the city of Atlanta, and the above mentioned accounts against it for twenty-five hundred and four hundred dollars, covering this item. (Said iron work is not now on said premises, but was thereon at the making of said assignment. It has been delivered to the city of Atlanta, and said city has settled therefor with the Gate City National bank, to which accounts therefor had been transferred.

On these tools, machinery and stock two chattel mortgages were given to the Gate City National

on these tools, machinery and stock two chatter mortgages were given to the Gate City National bank of Atlanta, one dated November 30th, 1883, and the other dated January 23d, 1885, to secure the several indebtedness in them set forth, the ins debtedness so secured being the same that are above described as secured by the transfers and assignments set forth of the bonds for title held by said Wilkins, Post & Co. to the real estate

The indebtedness to the Gate City National bank, which is secured by the transfer and assignment of the accounts above named, is the same that is secured by the transfer of bonds for titles and mortgages above recited, the principal sums, or about the principal sums, of the several indebtedness of Wilkins. Post & Co. to be so secured, are above stated, and on these several sums interest and attorneys fees are due, as will appear from the several notes, to secure which the transfers were made, as also will appear from the assignments and transfers themselvis.

There is also included in this achedule the following described real estate, viz. That tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and known as Nos. I and 2 of the subdivision of property of the Empire Iron Works, bounded as follows: Commencing on the west side of Marietta street, at the intersection of an alley, and running along Marietta street one hundred and twelve feet, thence westward to the right of way of the Western and Atlantic railroad, thence along said right of way to said alley (twenty feet wide), thence to the beginning point. The same beng conveyed by Francis Fontaine to W. I. Howard March 2ith, 1875, by deed, recorded in deed book X of Fulton county, page 561. This property now stands deeded to Mrs. Julia A. Wilkins, wife of Grant Wilkins. It was bought by Grant Wilkins of W. I. Howard, and paid for by the said Grant out of savings from his salary while in the employ of the Georgia Iron Works. It was bought by him before said Wilkins, Post & Co. had obtained their plant in Atlanta, and being an unskilled and untechnical man in the matters of law, and not knowing how to have it deeded to said firm, he had title placed in his said wife. The said Post was absent in New Jersey, and not finding it practicable to couler with him at the time, for purposes of convenience in having it deeded by his said wife as he and said Post might wish, as the said Wilkins has executed by the first National bank and the feather's office of Fulton superior court.

The princip

payment, constitutes an account of said bank.

Terms cash. August 30, 1885.

JULIUS L. BROWN,
LEVI W POST.

As assignees of Wilkins, Post & Co.

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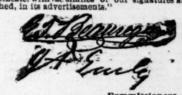
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Central, Southwestern & gomery & Eufaula Railroads

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(90th Meridian time.) SAVANNAH, Ga., July 11th ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1881. GOING FROM ATLANTA.

Atlanta D No 52 Thomaston D E Carrolton D E S Macon D..... Augusta D No. 17.. Jacksonville...

Perry D E S No 21...

Fort Gaines D E S No 25...

Blakeley D E S No 25...

Albany D No 25...

Eufaula D No 1...

Columbus D No. 5...

Montgomery D, No. 1... Ly. Atlanta D No Carroliton

Augusta Savannab Jacksonville D. Perry D E 8 No 23... Fort Gaines... Albany D No 3... Eufauls... Columbus... Augusta. Lv. Atlanta D No 54...

Macon

Augusta

Savannah D

Jacksonville D

Perry D E S No 22.

Fort Gaines D E S No 27.

Biskeley D E S No 25.

Albany D No 25.

Albany D No 1.

Columbus D No 5.

Montgomery D No 1. Sleeping cars on No 54. Atlanta to through sleeping and sitting cars on No sonville via Albany and Wayeros. Par Wrightsyille, Louisyilleand Sylvania, train No. 52. Trains Nos. 2 and 52 mak paction, at Albany with trains of 8 F

COMING TOWARDS ATLANTA. Lv, Jacksonville via Savannah D...

" Jacksonville via Albany...

" Savannah D No 51...

" Albany D No 26...

" Blakoley D E S No 28...

" Fort Gaines D E S No 30...

" Perry D E S No 22...

" Evident D S No 28... Perry D E S No .... Eufania D No 2 ..... Columbus D No 6 Columbus D No 6... Montgomery D No 2 Augusta D No 18.... Macon D No 51..... Fort Gaines. Perry..... Eufaula.... Columbus ontgomery

Macon D No 53... Lv. Jacksonville via Savannah D. "Jacksonville via Albana D.... Savannah... Albany D... 

r. Atlarta D No 1....

ars on train leaving Jackson. D.—Dalid "Agross, Albany and Macon. D.—Dalid "Dalid Except Sunday. Tickets for all pa-leeping car berths on sale at Union de-minutes prior to leaving of all trains. W. R. ROGERS, Gen'l Sup't. Savanas. W. T. SHLLIME, Sup't S. W. R. R., Macon W. T. SHLLIMA, Traine Manager, G. A. WHITEHEAD, G. P. A. San

GEORGIA LAWYERS.

AL MEBTING OF THE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

wistion was convened in the Fulton rior courtroom at 10 o'clock yes-

but one hundred members were present all parts of the state. The association M. Reese, of Washington, who announced the first thing in order was the reading of ceedings of the last meeting. On mo-general Lawton, seconded by Attorney. al Anderson, this order was dispensed

gand Judge Reese spoke as follows: ONSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA

THEIR MERITS AND DEMERITS. en of the Georgia Bar Association: To nt of history none of its pages are more ng than those which describe the plantof a colony and its subsequent rise to the convages without and unruly members within. ilence, famine and disasters of every st, excite our sympathies, alarm our fears and our admiration. Take the history of the colored Georgia as as etched by the historian, Jones, as pianting in 1733 until to became one of the reen independent states, and where do we find set more soul-stirring? So to the student of ities and law, the struggles from 1777 to 1877 of people of Georgia to establish a constitution ch would exist for ages, is a subject of the prodest interest. In these struggles we see how the bas been lest and won from age to age; how the passions and prejudices of the hour impressed themselves ou constitutions as well sweet, how slowly and with what reverses from e to time truth has progressed, and how far we lod ay from the solid joundations of wisdom, see and moderation. our sympathies, alarm our fears and

e year 1777, a convention of the people of she year 1777, a convention of the people of ga, composed of delegates f.om thirteen par-and the towns of Savannah and stunbury, in the town of Savannah and adopted the first ar constitution for the state of Georgia. I say first regular constitution," because the form rermment adopted by the provincial congress be year preceding could not properly be called attitution—it was merely a military govern at improvised to meet the emergency of the

bracing an enume ation of principles, n modern constitutions "the bill of Four brief sections in it constitute the en of "fundamental principles." They we: we bail shall not be demanded, nor ex-

he first which set forth in separate articles the free subjects of which it is composed, and which in article 4th the sections intended as a

inited in article 4th the sections intended as a traition of "fundamental principles." These issue as follows:
Inedom of the press and trial by jury shall read in hvioiste all persons shall be entitled to itself to the writ of Labeas corpus. All persons in the corpus and persons in the corpus and persons of religion, with being obliged to contribute to the support of rigigious profession but their own. Estates into be entailed, and when a person dies in the first of the corpus a wife and children, the wife shall a child's share or her dower at her option; here be no wife, the estate shall be equally disamong the children and their legal representes in the first degree; the distribution of other intesant estates may be regulated by

holder of public money shall elliptible to office. No debtor, there is not a strong presumption of fraud, so detained in prison after delivering up his af personal estate for the benefit of his cred. No slave shall be maliciously dismembered stretch of life."

constitution of 1861 contained an article, "beclaration of Fundamental Principles."

the there were twenty eight sections nearly the first property of the continuous stretch of the content of the which there were twenty eight sections nearly taken from Magna Charts, the constitution of United States and the constitution of United States and the constitution of 1798 here sections are found the new provisions, at laws shall have a general operation, and no stal law shall be varied in particular cases by dai legislation but with the consent of the less to be affected thereby." The constitution 505, following that of 1861, contained an article 4d "A Declaration of Rights," composed of any one sections not differing essentially from thumeration of rights in the constitution of

a in the two preceding constitutions that of had an article called "A Declaration of Fanmatal Principles." Of the twenty-tnee secaccutation of the structure of the twenty-tnee secaccutation of the distance of the second of the second

incent constitutions which have been adopt of the people and the representatives of the people and the representatives of the people and the representatives of the people core; as we find the most extraordinary ficts. Under the constitution of 1777, the test samely, called therein the "House of a bly," was a single body, composed of members of the people of the pe smed) and to discuss in the house amendato legis'ation proposed by the executive of the next constitution, that of 1739, and of a single body, composed of members of a single body, composed of members fearly from each county, was abandoned as trial of twelve years, and the "House of raby" was civided into two bodies called a stand house of representatives. The members of the senate were elected one from each and for a torm of three years. The members has bouse of representatives were elected from the senate which is a some of the senate were elected from the senate the organization of the general assembly more of two bodies, a senate and a house, mained the division of the general assembly provided by the content of the senate and annual senates of the senates and annual senates of the senates of the senates of the senates and annual senates of the senates of the senates of the senates of the senates and annual senates of the senates of the senates of the senates and annual senates of the senates of the senates of the senates and senates of the s

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160, when the ressions of the legislature man blannial.

160, when the ressions of the legislature man blannial.

160, when the ressions of the legislature man blannial mendment, each district consisting meaning. Repair ward, in 1851, these states are made and the restored to each constitution, were made annual.

160 the legislature, by another change of the stations and of representatives elected as a state of the legislature, by another change of the stations of 1861 retained the feature of a sations and of representatives elected as a stations of 1861 retained the feature of a sations and of representatives elected and district system, making each district to constitution. The constitution upon the general happensat restrictions upon the general man, the constitution of 1861 contained and the destroy of the sation of 1706, requiring the tile to expression of passed by which a citizen shall be relied to become a stockholder in or contrib-



HE ONLY REMEDY THAT ACTS ON ALL THE GREAT ORGANS OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

THE LIVER THE KIDNEYS. THE STOMACH. SURE-SAFE-SPEEDY.

ossesses the Combined Medicinal Vin Of all the Famons Natural Waters, CONSTIPATION, SIGK HEADAGHE, DYSPERS
are promptly cured by it. We control all the products of these famous springs, both salts and ster. All genuine preparations bear the "Crab apple" trade mark on the labels. Get the genuine "Crab apple" brand. Concentrated water, som Genuine Salts, in sealed packages, 10 cents and

CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Proprietor Simon N. Jones, Manager, Louisville, Ky. For sale by Magnus & Hightower, George blanger, and Schumann's Pharmacy.



GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA noves all Ussightly Bunches. Cures Lamene Cattie. Sprung Meningitis. Founder, Weaths. Sprung Knees. Spavin, Ringbons, Qui bis. Sprung Knees. Spavin, Ringbons, Qui Windgalls. No stable should be without i iroad, mining and express companies all uses Liniment, and in the great racing stables oment and Lorillard it has achieved wonder train will convince. Write-DR. GIES, Book, N. Y. P. Q. who will, without charge, give on all diseases and also on the managementatile. Sold by all druggists at 50c. and 81. dvice on all diseases and also on the ma f cattle. Sold by all druggists at 50c outle and in quarts at \$2.50, in whice reat saving. The Liniment in white w or family use; that in yellow for cattle,



Central, Southwestern & Mon

gomery & Eufaula Railroads

(90th Meridian time.)

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Sleeping cars on No 54. Atlanta to Savanaa through sleeping and sitting cars on No 2 to Jac sonville via Atlanty and Waycross. Passengers wrightsville, Louisville and Sylvania, Ga., tatrain No. 52. Trains Nos. 2 and 52 mateclose concetion at Albany with trains of 8 F & Wryfe southwest Georgia and Florida points. Train 8 connects at Albany with 8 & W R R. Trains and 54 connect at Savannah with 8 F & WRY is all Florida points.

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COMING TOWARDS ATLANTA. Lv. Jacksonville via Savannah D...

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maion of 1861 retailed the feature of maions and of representatives elected county yearly, and renewed the senative system, making each district to condition the condition of 1861 contained in this maion of 1861 contained which deserve to be noticed in this maion of 1861 contained which refers to more than one subject as addition to the provision of the concountries of the property of the condition of 1861 contained which refers to more than one subject as addition to the provision of the concountries of the provision of the condition of the co

GEORGIA LAWYERS. MAL MEBTING OF THE STATE

ndanaual meeting of the Georgia edition was convened in the Fulton for courtroom at 10 o'clock yes-Renovator present

SED, RECOMMENDED AND INDORSED I select to order by the president, Judge Beese, of Washington, who announced as first thing in order was the reading of smeedings of the last meeting. On mo-General Lawton, seconded by Attorney-Anderson, this order was dispensed

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teyear 1777, a convention of the people of a composed of delegates f.om thirteen parallel the towns of Savannah and sunbury, rithe town of Savannah and adopted the first reconstitution for the state of Georgia. I say let regular constitution," because the form semment adopted by the provincial congress par preceding could not properly be called duttion—it was merely a military govern improvised to meet the emergency of the nstitution of 1777 there was no separate

we bail shall not be demanded, nor ex-

tre ball shall not be demanded, nor ex-ces imposed The principles of the habeas shall be a part of this constitution, of the press and rial by jury shall forev-inviolate. No clergyman of any denom-hall be allowed a seat in the legislaitution of 1789, succeeding that of 1777

and in article 4th the sections intended as a mission of "Inodamental principles." These is are as follows:
Indom of the press and trial by jury shall relationed all persons shall be entitled to sect of the writ of habeas corpus. All persons the free exercise of religion, with sing obliged to contribute to the support of signous profession but their own. Estates lad be entailed, and when a person dies in a leaving a wife and children, the wife shall schild's share or her dower at her option; in the no wife, the estate shall be equally distanced the children and their legal repressives in the first degree; the distribution of the intesance estates may be regulated by

vision of the constitution of 1777 as to ision of the constitution of 1777 as to is found in this constitution also, but the legislative department.

constitution, adopted in 1795, consultivition, adopted in 1795, consultivition of 1789, and provided for antertion to be held in 1798. This consace the constitution of 1798, which residuce, except as altered by amendments with general assembly, until 1861. The

1798 contained no separate article lof rights " In it we first find mental principles:
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de to office. No debtor,
is not a strong presumption of fraud,
ained in prison after delivering up his
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the two preceding constitutions that of an esticle called "A Declaration of Fun-d Principles." Of the twenty-three sec-ulation of the section 11 protected al Satus of the citizen from any kind of ou; section 18 prohibited imprisonment i; section 22 abolished whipping as a sent for crime: section 23 prohibi-dent for crime: section 23 prohibition 22 abolished whipping as a for crime; section 23 probioiand sale of lottery tickets; defined treason against the origin as consisting in waging war med states or giving aid and commiss of the United States; section at every clitzen owed paramount every clitzen owed paramount experience of this state were a part of the constitution of 1877 there ided, 'Bill of Rights,' containing sections. In these treason against the fibred as levying war against the

allaw, that no sort of retroactive il ae passed.
Be provisions in relation to the legis-ent of the st. te government found astitutions which have been adopt-le and the representatives of the sinhe house, except the speaker, being and to discuss in the house amendissistation proposed by the executive in the next constitution, that of 1789, a sangle body, composed of members any from each county, was abandoued if of tweive years, and the "House of was tivided into two bodies called a house of representatives. The members were cleated one from each sterm of three years. The members seed representatives were elected from rannally. The constitution of 1795 tags the organization of the legislature dof two bodies, a senate and a house, as the division of the general assembly a sinual elections of senators and the and annual sessions of the legislature disparation, composition, election to the peneral assembly provided by the order of the peneral assembly provided by

organization, composition, election of the reneral assembly provided by on of 1785 were adopted by the confrse, and remained of force until special amendment of that constitution, when the ressions of the legislature had starial districts were created by con-mendment, each district consisting les from which senators were elected kight years afterward, in 1851, these lets were abolished by a constitu-ter which restored to each county is senator biennially. In 1867 ses-slature, by another change of the ere made annual.

1861 retained the feature of

uitor to a railroad corporation or other work of internal improvement, except the citizens of corporate towks and cities. Under the short lived constitution of 1865, while no changes were made in the election of senators from districts composed of three counties and of representatives from each county, elections and sessions of the legislature were again made blennial. In this constitution is found the remarkable provision for removing cases directly from city courts to the supreme court, a provision capable of indefinite and unwise extension, as ia seen by the action of the preent legislature, which has made the town of Carrollton a city and given it a city court from which an appeal may be made directly to the supreme court, already our dened with trivial cases. In this constitution are found the provisions which did so much towards establishing the fifteenth amendment to the United States constitution. I allude to the provisions in it requiring the legislature to enact a separate code for the government of free persons of color; to regulate in what cases their testimony shall be admitted, and the mode in which they shall deal with themselves and other citizens; to regulate also the terms of their entrance into this state from other states, and to provide special courts for their trial.

Passing to the constitution of 1868, we find charges again in the organization of the legislative department. By it senators were elected for a term of four years and sessions of the general assembly in reducational purpose.

The constitution of 1877 restores nominally biennial sessions of the legislature and provides new and important restraints on this department. It requires the consent of a major ty of all the members elected in each branch of the same to the enactment of laws; forbids the release of bail in criminal cases unless the principal is delivered; prohibits the legislature from a release in any case of the power of taxation; prohibits the application of money borrowed by the state to any other see than that for

tion of 1861 made no change in the mode of electing the governor or his term of office and general powers. He was first allowed by this constitution to veto a part of an appropriation bill. The offices of secretary of state and comptroller-general were, by this constitution, made constitutional offices and added to the executive department and required to be filled by the general assembly.

The constitution of 1865 made few changes in the executive department. It made the governor incligible for a period of four years after the expiration of his second term. It extended his power of pardon to cases of treason and murder after conviction.

By the constitution of 1868 the term of office o By the constitution of 1868 the term of office of the governor was extended from two to four years and all restriction on re-election was removed. Under this constitution he was allowed to pardon in all cases before and after conviction except in cases of impeachment. The present constitution, succeeding that of 1868, reduces the term of office of governor from four to two years, and again restricts his re-eligibility after a service of two terms in succession. The pardot-ing power is limited to cases of conviction. An the effices of the executive department are to be filed by popular elections. The salaries of the efficers of this department are fixed by the constitution and at such amounts as are totally inadequate for the duties of the offices. It thus appears that the office of governor has

be 6 lies of this department are fixed by the constitution and at such amounts as are totally inadequate for the duties of the offices.

It thus appears that the office of governor has been filled at one time by the house of assembly, corresponding to the house of representatives; at another by the senate from three persons selected by the house of representatives; at another by the people. The term of office of the state and house assembled in joint session; at another by the people. The term of office of the sovernor hom 1277 to 1877 has been of different periods, one, two and four years.

The first constitution of the state provided for the administration of justice through a court called the superior court, held twice yearly in each county of the state by a chief justice of the whole state and three assistant justices from each county; a court conducted by a register of probate in each county; and courts held in each county by justices of the peace. Jurors attended the superior court, from whose decisions in civil cases an appeal was allowed to a special jury. There was no other provision for a new trial than by this single appeal to a special jury.

The provisions of this constitution as to the vence of civil and criminal cases have been followed in all of the constitutions of the state. Defendants in civil cases were to be sued in the county of their residence. Contests respecting real estate were to be tried where the real estate was situated, and criminal oftenses in the county where committed.

The term of office, under the constitution of 1777, of the chief justice and assistant justices, register of probate and justice of the peace, was at the will of the legislature. The mode of election of 1789 provided that superior courts should be held twice yearly in each county, and should have jurisdiction of all cases, civil and criminal, except such as might be referred to inferior courts. The judges of the superior court is should be read at three years. By this courtination of 1798, vested in superior cou

tion of 1798. In 1819, by amendment of this constitution, the election of justices of inferior courts was given to the people.

Prior to 1836 the term of judges of the superior court was extended from three to four years. By constitutional amendment in 1843, a supreme court, consisting of three judges to be elected by the general assembly for a term of six years, was established. By another amendment of the constitution in 1850, the court of ordinary, as now known, was created. In 1852 the constitution of 1788 was amended so as to give the election of judges of the superior court to the voters of the respective circuits of the sate. The constitution of 1861 required judges of the supreme and superior courts to be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of two thirds of the senate. It did not limit the term of office of supreme court judges, sewing that to be regulated by the legislature, but did fix the term of office of supreme court judges at four years. This constitution designated the venue in suits in equity to be in any court yof the state in which a deleadant re-fieled spaints whom substantial relied was supply. The constitution of 1865 restored the election of judges of the supreme court to the legislature and made the term of office as it in the election of judges of the superior court to the voters of the different circuits and fixed the term of office at four years. Under the constitution of 1888, judicial powers were vested in a supreme court superior courts. district courts courts of ordinary, justice courts and such other courts as the legislature might establish. The judges of the supreme court of the supreme court superior courts district courts were all to be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the senate, and their terms of office were fix as follows—of the supreme court judges at teely years, and of the superior court judges at teely years.

years.

It seems not to have been considered by the sble lawyers who constructed the judicial department of the constitution of 1888, that a majority of the senate might be composed of twelve senators. Nor did it occur to them that the long terms of the jr dages would produce the disastisaction they did.

The jurisdiction of the supreme and superior courts was not materially changed by the consti-

tution of 1868. A new office, however, of great importance was created and made a part of the judicial department, that of attorney general. Its incumbent was to be the legal adviser of the entire executive department and to represent the state in all civil and criminal cases in the supreme court, and the superior courts when requested so to do by the governor.

This pecual feature of the constitution of 1868 for selecting juries for the trial of civil and criminal cases showed a just appreciation of the situation of the state which it would have been wise to have followed in 1877. It preserved for the trial of important civil and criminal cases a fair proportion of the most reliable citizens of the state.

Coming to the constitution of 1877, we meet more changes as to the election of judges of the supreme and superior courts and their terms of office. These officers are required by it to be elected by the general assembly, and their terms are reduced to a period of six years for supreme court judges and of four years for superior courtides By that constitution the legislature is authorized to confer equity jurisdiction upon the common law courts; a provision which we hope will soon be executed. Another valuable change made by this constitution is that of allowing the venue to be changed in civil and criminal cases.

Reviewing the different constitutions of the state, we find the terms of superior court judges have been at the will of the legislature: for three years, for four years and for eight and criminal cases. Reviewing the different constitutions of the state, we find the terms of superior court judges have been at the will of the legislature: for three years, for four years and for eight and criminal cases. Reviewing and of a majority of the senate. Supreme court judges have been elected by the general assembly and appointed by the governor, by and the governor with the advice and consent of two thirds and of a majority of the senate. Supreme court judges have been elected by the general assembly and appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and their terms of office have been for six and twelve vers.

with the advice and consent of the senate, and their terms of office have been for six and twelve years.

Having finished this review of the different constitutions which have existed in this state during a single century, we ask what are the conclusions to be derived from such review.

The first constitution, that of 1777, shows that it was made by a people recently released from the control of a strong government, wild with the spirit of freedom, confident in their capacity to make laws for themselves and determine their meaning and application, unrestricted by vetoes of governors or opinions of judges.

The constitutions of 1789 and 1798 represented the reaction against the provisions of that of 1777, which made the house of assembly, a single body, omnipotent to make laws and the juries of 1762, which made the house of assembly, a single body, omnipotent to make laws and the juries omnipotent to make laws and the juries omnipotent to the people against election of judges by the people or legislature and their hostility to legislation compelling the tax payers of the state to contribute to works of internal improvement.

The constitution of 1865, in its reservation of the

to legislation compelling the tax payers of the state to contribute to works of internal improvement.

The constitution of 1865, in its reservation of the right to claim compensation for emancipated slaves, its provision for aseparate administration of laws to freedmen and reservation of control over them, its return to election of judges by the people, showed that the men who made it failed to comprehend the situation.

The constitution of 1865 followed closely that of 1861, but in its excessive homestead, its uniform provision for education, its offer of state aid to every part of the state, all designed to propitiate favor and establish the supremsey of a party, furnished the means of its own destruction.

The constitution of 1870, while it contains wise and mecessary restrictions against the use of state and municipal credit, which represent the reaction against the state-aid and educational features of the constitution of 1868, errs in its penuriousness it wards the officers of the government. The shameful abuses attending elections of judges by the legislature, the frequent elections of governor and statehouse officers, a jury system which places the flual determination of rights of property and person with the youthful and inexperienced portion of the people, the

The treasurer of the association, Mr. S. Barnett, Jr., submitted his report. It showed \$1,095 collected during the past year and a balance on hand of \$736. The expenses of

the association for the past year were \$632. The total assets are \$1,950 against \$1,300 one year ago. THE QUESTION OF A BANQUET. The president asked the association to determine whether the usual banquet should be given or whether the money should be devoted to some permanent ob-

Mr. W. B. Hill, of Macon, thought the banquet had better be left out this year. He did not think the few members who attend the banquets should absorb a great portion of a common fund.

Mr. Hill moved that the banquet be dispensed with this year.

Mr. John Peabody, of Columbus, said that as the bill for the last banquet showed an uadue proportion of expense for liquors and cigars, he would readily second this motion. Judge Marshall J. Clarke of Atlanta, said

Judge Markhall J. Clarke, of Actanta, said the last banquet was practically an entertsinment to the Atlanta bar.

General Lawton said that it was especially refreshing to hear an Atlanta man give up anything in which he confessed that Atlanta received the bulk of the

benefit. [Laughter].

Mr. S. Weil, f Atlanta, favored the banquet.
He said the local option law had about passed
and perhaps this was the last chance to have
a real good banquet. [Laughter]. He thought the banquets good things and he favored having a little fun. We are getting too good according to our legislators. It does not seem that the local option law makes us any better. People steal as much now as they did before. Why, the very day they took up the local option law in the legislature some ellow stole a pay-car right here in Atlanta.

[Laughter.]
Mr. A. R. Lawton, Jr., of Savannah, said
he hoped the resolution, if passed, would apply only to this meeting.

The motion to dispense with the banquet

this year was carried.

Judge Marshall J. Clarke submitted the report of the executive committee. He stated that General Roger A. Pryor had been elected to deliver the annual address. General Pryor appeared to be anxious to come to Georgia and deliver the address. The meeting was postponed a month on account of his pro-fessional engagements, but two weeks ago General Pryor informed the committee that it would be impossible for him to come. No alternate had been obtained, and the annual address would not be had this year. The committee reported the accession of a large number of members during the vacation.

rumber of members during the vacation.

The following members were elected at the meeting of the committee yesterday morning:
T. W. Grimes, Columbus; T. D. Peabody,
Columbus; W. C. Worrell, Cuthbert; J. S.
Sims, Atlanta; J. C. McDaniel, Waycross; W.
G. Brantly, Blackshear; B. H. Bigham, LaGrange; R. G. Erwin, Savannah; James
Whitehead, Warrenton; J. M. Stubbs, Dublin.
Colonel Clifford Anderson said that the Colonel Clifford Anderson said that the condition of General Roger Pryor's health had prevented his attendance. His physician had prescribed a sea voyage for him.

JUDGE CLARK ON APPELLATE COURTS. A paper on "appellate courts" was read by Judge John T. Clarke, of the Southern circuit. Judge John T. Clarke, of the Southern circuit. He said he appeared in the discharge of a duty which had been assigned to him by the executive committee. The subject had been assigned to him and had not presented the charms which one of his own selection might have afforded. He reviewed the origin of appellate courts and spoke freely of the faults which have often derogated from their dignity and impaired their usefulness.

the derogues from their dightly and impac-ed their usefulness.

The essay was written in lucid, strong and pleasant style. It was full of valuable suggestions admirably expressed and throughout its reading received the clos-

and throughout its reading received the closest attention.

Most of the evils complained of in our own supreme court are the result of its overworked condition. For this there are various remedies possible. One is the increase of the court to five judges instead of three. The court could dispense with much of the business now forced upon it by the provisions of the code without injustice to any and to the economy in time and the value of the decisions in the cases decided. The judges ought to be better paid. and the value of the decisions in the cases decided. The judges ought to be better paid, so that the services of men qualified to perform these difficult and arduous duties could be secured. In conclusion Judge Clarke gave a synopsis of the methods of the supreme court of the United States. He had obtained his information in regard to this matter by correspondence with the judges of the court. It is complained that this court is slow, but it must be remembered how vast and varied are the interests on which it must decide. It would be a poor plan to secure expecide. It would be a poor plan to secure expedition in the decision of cases at the sacrifice of careful, scientific, calm, and judicial con-

Mr. John Peabody said the paper was a very valuable one and suggested some reforms which are very much needed. He moved that the paper be referred to the general assembly as suggesting some valuable thoughts on a

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subject which is entitled to its careful consid The president said this matter would come up more properly at another time.
Several of the standing committees announced that they had no reports ready. The committee on

LEGAL EDUCATION LEGAL EDUCATION
and admissions to the, bar through its chairman, Major J. B. Cumming, submitted a report.
The committee had drafted a bilt regulating the admission to the bar. It provides for the appointment of three persons by the supreme court for each judicial circuit, who shall, with the solicitor general, pass upon all applications for license to practice law. No person shall be allowed to practice without such license, except those alrea in tice law. No person shall be allowed to practice without such license, except those aiready licensed, those licensed by other states, and the graduates of the law school of the state university and the law school of Mercer university. The bill requires good moral character, a study of law for thirty months in the three years directly preceding the admission. It prescribes the subjects on which the applicant shall be examined.

examined.

A bill had also been submitted by Mr. Mashington Dessau, of Macon, a member of the committee. The bill had been received after Major Cumming's bill had been sent to the secretary. The association asked for the reading of this bill, but Mr. Dessau was not On motion of Colonel Clifford Anderson this

subject was made the special order for the afternoon session.

The committee on grievances had no report, ss no matter had been referred to it during

the year. The association took a recess until 4 o'clock.

The association reassembled at four o'clock. The special order for the afternoon was the consideration of the report of the committee on legal education and admission to the bar.

Mr. J. C. C. Black opposed some of the provisions of the bill. He did not think the

student ought to be required to study in a lawyer's office. wyer's office. Judge R. F. Lyon opposed several provis-

ions of the bill.

Calonel S.N. Ely thought one of the defects of the bill was its failure to provide compensation for the examiners. Hethought it would be impossible to get competent men to serve without pay.

Major Cumming explained the objects of the bill he had proposed and the considerations which had moved the consulter in its

tions which had moved the committee in its preparation. He declared that he here there had been no regular system of legal examination in Georgia as a condition precedent of admission to the bar. It has been a mere matter of form. A candidate is admitted whether qualified or not. Who ever heard of one being rejected? The bar of Georgia is full of fine lawyers. It will compare favorably with the bar of any state in the union; but this is true not by reason of our system of legal training, but in spite of it. stem of legal training, but in sp Legal education implies much more than the mere fitting of a man to pass an examination before a court. If the committee had been before a court. If the committee had been left tree it might have gone a great deal further. It could have spoken in blistering terms of certain practices which now obtain in the practice of the law in Georgia Legal education implies the stigmatizing of all low and commercial methods in seeking business and degrading a noble profession. [Applause]. He argued that thirty months was a time sufficiently brief. Other learned professions require fully so long a period of praparation; generally a much ong a period of preparation; generally a much

Major R. N. Ely thought the bill might be o amended as to become acceptable.
Colonel P. L. Mynatt offered an amendment to the section requiring the student to have studied thirty months within the three years next preceding the application for admission in some law school or in a lawyer's office. His mendment made thirty months' study at any ime and anywhere a sufficient term.

Major Ely moved to made the term eighteen onths.
Mr. Joel A. Billups said he had concluded that no legislation is needed on this subject. The fault now lies in the lack of moral tirmness on the part of the bar in not enforcing existing laws on this subject. We seldom see candidates refused admission now be-cause committees do not do their duty. t is not a fact that candidates are never retused admission in Georgia. In a certain circuit it is done frequently, but in a way to spare mortification to the failing candidate. One of the unfair provisions of the bill is that

One of the untair provisions of the bill is that it requires thirty months study of students who do not go to a university law school, whereas those who go to such schools can obtain a license after nine months study.

Mr. George D. Thomas said it was admitted that the existing law as executed is bad. It is a bad law even if it should be well executed in the provision of the circuits.

is a bad law even if it should be well executed. In many of the circuits the applicant elects his own committee of examination.

It is true that a student may finish a course at the university law school now in nine months, but if this bill is passed the grade of the curriculum there will be raised. There is no chance to hold a student at the law school now for two years when he can sit in his room and read Blackstone two weeks and be admitted. Among seventy students whom he instructed he had never seen one who could fit himself for the practice in one year's study. himself for the practice in one year's study.

Mr. W. B. Hill asked that Mr. Dessau, who Mr. W. B. Hill asked that Mr. Dessau, who had arrived since the morning session, should read the bill he had prepared on this subject Mr. Dessau said he had given the subject some thought, and he had incorporated his idess upon it in the form of a bill. His bill required the appointment of five lawyers by the supreme court to constitute a bard of examiners for all candidates for adm sion to the Ker in this state. This board should to the bar in this state. This board should report to the supreme court at each September term. This provision, Mr. Dessau said, would destroy the pernicious effects of local infludestroy the pernicious effects of local influence, now experienced in the methods of admission. The bill also prescribes the matter upon which the applicant shall be examined. The examiners are required to meet in Atlanta to examine applicants for admission.

Mr. J. J. Jones moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Lost by a vote of 35 to 10.

to 10.

General Lawton spoke strongly in favor of more closely guarding admission to the bar. It would be better to abolish all admission to It would be better to abolish all admission to the bar than to leave the method as it is now. If the statutes of Georgia are sufficient, then the experience of the other states goes for nothing. The youngest states in the west are Jeweler.

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becoming very rigid in this matter. He opposed allowing graduates of law schools to enter the practice without examination just such as is given to other applicants. [Applause].

Judge Lyon said that he was in favor of anything that would elevate the tone and improve the morals of the profession but he did not think either of the bills proposed would accomplish such a result. The test of the right of admission should be the merit of the applicant and not the length of time he has studied. He stoutly opposed the admission of graduates of law schools on their diplomas. The only just qualification for admission is fitness in character and acquirement.

Colonel Billups read from the code to show that the present law regulating admission to the bar is good enough if only honestly executed. He said there is no guaranty that any law that might be enacted would be any better executed. General Lawton moved that both bills be referred back to the committee, with the request that it report an amended bill. Mr. W. B. Hill expressed the hope that the bill would be reported at Thursday's session. Mr. F. G. DuBignon favored the Dessau bill because it did not fix any period which must be passed in study. He hoped the committee because it did not fix any period which must be passed in study. He hoped the committee would not report any specific time. Colonel Clifford Anderson said if the time

was stricken out the subject might as well be dropped at once. The requirement for a good period of study contained the very essence of the proposed reform.

The motion to recommit the subject to the

The notion to recommit the subject to the ocmmittee was agreed to.
Judge Lyon offered an amendment to the rules declaring that no resolution complimenting any officer or member of the association should be entertained at any time.

The motion of Judge Lyon was laid over.
The association adjourned to meet at ten o'clock Thursday. has been put in the Mill, the

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THE WEATHER REPORT. OBSERVER'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A. U. S. CUSTON HOUSE, August 5, 10:00 F. N. All observations taken at the same moment, time at each placed named;

WIND. Thermomet Dee Poles Direction LOCAL OBSERVATIONS

Cetten Belt Bulletin. Observations Taken at 6 P. M .- 75th Meridian

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

Atlanta, Ga. Anderson, S. C., Cartersville, Ga. METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY.

Station, Atlanta, Ga TEMPERATURE. Daily Maxi- Mini- rai'fa Mean mum mum, inch

29 985 30 051 30.084 30 091 30.040 30.018 30.018 30 030 30 C27 29.973 29.925 29.873 SUMS....... 930.378 2423.2 2680.4 2208.4 4.02 MRANS.... 30.012 78.2 86.5 71.1

Mean actual barometer, 28.572; mean reduced barometer, 30.012; highest barometer, 30.213; date 19th; lowest barometer, 29.510; date, 14th; monthly mage of barometer, 40.2.

Highest temperature, 91.2; date, 30th; lowest temperature, 91.2; date, 30th; lowest temperature, 91.2; mange of temperature, 25.5; least daily range of temperature, 7.8; menn daily range of temperature, 7.8; menn daily range of temperature, 15.4.

Mean daily dew point, 67.2.

Mean daily relative humidity, 78.7.

Prevailing direction of wind, southwest; total movement of wind, 4.827 miles; highest velocity of wind and direction, 24, west and north, Number of foggy days, none; number of clear days, 11; number of fair days, 19; number of cloudy days, 1; number of days on which rain or snow fell, 11; depth of unneited snow on ground at end of month, none.

of month, none.

Dates of auronas, none: dates of solar halos, none: dates of lunar helos, 19th, 27th, 29th; dates of floats, none.

COMPARATIVE MEAN TEMPERATURE.

COMPARATIVE PRECIPITATIONS.

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MEETINGS.

Beergia Ledge, No. 127, Knight of Honor The members of Georgia lodge will meet at their hall this morning at 8 o'clock to attend the suneral of Brother Josiah Bradfield. All Knights of Honor are invited.

By order of the dictator.

W. G. Browne,
Reporter

Deur De Lion Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, Attend a special concave at your asylum, Masonic hall, this morning, 6th instant, at S:30 eclock sharp, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased frater Josiah Bradfield. By order of E. C., C. STOCKDELL.

B. F. Moore, Recorder. Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

A prayer, praise and business meeting will be held today (Thursday) at 4 p. m. at the Y. M. C. A. bullding, corner walton and Forsyth street. Be not dismayed. 'The battle is not yours, but the Lord's.'' Members of the Teachers' institute, and other visitors, are welcome.

MISS M. H. STOKES, Sec.

Masonic Notice. A regular communication of Fulton lodge, No. 216, F. & A. M., will be held tonight at 8 o'clock, for work in the degrees. Hon, John S. Davidson, M. W. Grand Master, will be present and take part in the exercises of the evening. All Master Masons are cordiskly invited to meet with us. By order, JAMES A. GRAY,

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Gentration of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage incorper or unhapper, are thoroughly and permanently oured. SYPHILL IS positively carefulcated from the acutem: Generation of Historical Power of Concerning and existing rendicated from the acutem: Generation of Reptimes His and other private disease, quickly cared.

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upon the statement he makes: In August, 1881, it was discovered son's wife was in the last stages of con tion. She was coughing incessantly, times would discharge quantities of pus her lungs, could not sleep or retain any on her stomach, and we thought it only a tion of time when life would be com give way to the fell destroyer, After remedies failed, we got,

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And began it in very small doses, a yery weak. She soon began to impro tinued the remedy and was restored and health, and is to-day better than ever been before. I regard her restora

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THE STRINGT CANUSE. AS IN THE CAR.

BREWER'S LUNG RESTORER. R. W. BONNE Brewer's Lung Restorer

1 Division of New Jersey National Guard, con-Is a purely vegetable preparation, contains opium, morphine, bromide or other particles.

sisting of two brigades of infantry, under the com mand of Major-General Plume, left resting on city

line.
3. Company D. First Minnesota Guards, Captain Bean. Left resting below Grand Street.

4 Capital City Guards, Capital F. H. Kelly.

Left resting on Grand street.

5. Union Veteran corps, District of Columbia,
Capitain S. E. Thomason First company, Capitain
H. E. Wreil, resting on right of Capital City
Guards.

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GRANT'S REMAINS VIEWED BY The Bedy in the City Hall- A Stream of Visitors all Dey-Arrangement for the Funeral Process
Tomorrow-General Gordon to Act as
General Rancock's Aide-Etc, NEW YORK, August 6 .- A detail of 500 policemen were on duty at the city hall today. At 6 o'clock

IN STATE IN NEW YORK.

VOL., XVIII.

his morning two lines of policemen were placed scross the plaza from the city hall entrance to the ptain. These two lines formed a passage-way through which four men might walk abreast, and long which all day visitors to the remains should pass. A few minutes past six o'clock the gates ere opened and the crowd began to pass into the building. The steam divided, one-half passing on other side of the coffin. The first persons to view the remains today were women. The crowd this time was not over 1,200 or 1,500 in number. and no great haste was used in passing the people along. Very many of the carliest comers were working women and men carrying !lunches' tools,

About eight o'clock, the appearance of a throng indicated that clerks, bookkeepers and merchants of early habits were taking the last view of the dead general on their way to bus-iness. By this time the crowd grew denser and was preed along at a faster pace. Fewer men and girls were then to be teen. At one time the speed at which the visitors were hurried through, grew to be undignified and illbefitting the character of the occasion. Rapidly however, as people were hurried, the crowd at starting point increased to a throng. At eleven o'clock it took an hour or more for new comers to enter the building. At that time

30 ((0 PERSONS HAD PASSED THE CASKET.

The floral offering of the board of aldermen was set up during the morning beneath the rotunda dome, where a light streamed down upon it. The central column rose ten feet, and was flanked by stands of colors, while the base was a bed of ferns and was a bed of ferns and paims, among which was placed huge rows of white buds. As the morning were on to midday, more women, young and old, appeared in the line of visitors Many carried little hand bags, and ome had been shopping and their discomfort was increased by the care of parcels and packages. Otservers concluded quickly that these had come from the outlying country. There were farmers in line, and many had come to town with their

hall was denser than at at any time during the people.

The increasing heat had melted the arder of

many who had secured places in the line, and not a few dropped out. The number at the point of formation had decreased. The passage of people at the casket was averaging about 100 per minute, and at one o'clock 42,000 persons had viewed the

At one o'clock in the morning the passage o the crowd through the city hall was stopped for ine night. OLD CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS

A committee has been appointed by the ex-con-Icderate soldiers to represent the southern soldier. are Generals Loring, Lilley, Dockery and Cling-man, Colonels Snead, Duff, Sterrett and Auderson, and Majors Clark, Quincy, McNulty, DeFon Sussecord and Bridgeford, and others.
GENERAL GORDON AS HANC,CK'S AIDE.

General Gordon, of Georgia, who at Spottsylva nia C. B., Va , checked General Hancock's advance through the captured salient on the 12th of May, 1864, and who commanded one wing of Lee's army and made the last assault upon General Grant's lines at Appointatox, has been appointed aide to General Hancock for the funeral ceremonies at th

burial of General Grant. The Order of March.

THE WAY IN WHICH THE PROCESSION WILL B NEW YORK, August 6 -General Shaler has issued and civic societies on Saturday. The organization composing the escort column in obsequies will be formed on a deployed line on the east side o

hall, Chambers street.
2. Veteran Zouares, (independent) of New Jerseyr Brevt Brigadier General J. Madison Drake will report to General Plume for position in the

Guards.

6. Eattalion of four companies Virginia state troops. Licutenani Colonel L. M. Spotwood, left resting below and near Broome street.

7. First kegiment Massachusetts infantry, Colonel A. E. Wellington, left resting on Broome street.

Resting below and near Broome street.

7. First Regiment Massachusetts infantry, Colonel A. E. Wellington, left resting on Broome street.

8. Second regiment Connecticut National Guard. Colonel Walter G. Leavenworth. On right of First Massachusetts.

9. Gate City Guards, of Atlanta, Ga., Lieutenant William M. Camp.

10. First Pennsylvania regiment, Colonel Theodore E. Wiedeshielm.

11. Second division N. G. S., N. Y., Major Gentral C. E. Molineaux.

12. Three companies veteran zouaves, colored, Columbia Guards, Garicaidi Legion, Italian Ride Guards, Columbo Guard second courpany Washington Continental Guard, Fenth regiment New York Volunteers, Veteran Zouave association, Veteran association 165th regiment, New York Volunteers, Governor's Foot Guard, Hartiord, Conn., Old Guard, Major McLean.

12. First division National Guard, state New York Conn., Old Guard, Major McLean.

13. First division National Guard, state New York Central Shaler, left resting on north side of Jourteenth street at Union equare.

The United States troops, consisting of infantry, marines, blue jackets and artillery of the navy, constituting a brigade under the command of Commander W. B. Robeson, United States navy, Captain Rude lph's Light Battery and four combanes of the Fifth United States arilitery, under command of United States and Army captain Rude lph's Light Battery and four combanes of the Fifth United States and Army constituting a brigade under the command of Major General Danlel Stake, desire to cross the line formed on Incadway for the purpose of occupying the west Met, every facility for doing so will be given. He had been a facility for doing so will be given. He had been a facility for doing so will be given. He had been a first Seventh street. When the Backke, desire to cross the line formed on Incadway and Fifth avenue and cleared the right of the column has passed a short land of the column has passed a short land for a rest and for closing up.

In passing the Fifth avenue hotel all bands will have been been fifty-sevent

United States troops at the head of the column, Tacept the battery detailed to fire salutes, upon raching the ground will be massed upon the high tround north of the tomb, or will be otherwise that card of as Major-General Hansoca may direct detailed to fire volleys, will form a line on the cast of the Riversice drive, the right resting near the Hundred and Twenty second street. While the presented by the regiments of inlantity from the hatter than the remains are passing along the line, arms will play a direct. Two regiments of inlantity from the hatter than the remains are passing along the line, arms will play a direct. Two regiments of inlantity from the hatter than the completion of the ceremonies. After the remains have passed, the troops in line may